Pitt Press Series

Colloquia Latina

from Erasmus

First Series



Colloquia Latina

Adapted from Erasmus

With Notes and Vocabulary

by

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First Series

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PREFACE.

IN the hands of Erasmus Latin is, before all things, a living language. His *Colloquies* not only form a store-house of idiom, but they exhibit real dramatic power. In the present selection variety both in subject and style has been specially aimed at. Besides the bright and playful dialogue, the reader will find here many passages which, though dramatic in form, are excellent and at the same time easy examples of the narrative and reflective styles of Latin Prose. The original text of Erasmus has been freely dealt with, in order to secure greater simplicity of vocabulary and syntax; and some of the dialogues have been considerably shortened. It is hoped that a selection of 'dramatic idylls,' thus adapted, will prove a useful and entertaining reading-book for young students.

G. M. E.

August, 1906.

CONTENTS.

Deventer. Its head-master was Alexander Hegius, who, after a great career as a teacher, died towards the end of the century, leaving behind him 'his clothes and his books and an imperishable name.' At Deventer the young Erasmus imbibed an ardent love of Latin, and attracted the notice of Rudolf Agricola, one of the first scholars who brought the New Learning to northern Europe. While inspecting the school, the great man patted Erasmus's sunny head and remarked :—'This little man will do something by-and-by.' The boy was not a mere bookworm; for we read of a pear-tree in the garden of a neighbouring convent, which Hegius's pupils sometimes visited at night with Erasmus as ringleader; and at the same time we have a naïve complaint of excessive whipping at this school. As in later life, so in his school-days Erasmus must have been a most engaging companion.

At the age of thirteen Erasmus lost both his parents; and his three guardians were determined to make him a monk together with his elder brother Peter. To the bright and clever Erasmus this resolve came as a sentence of death. For three years he bore the stern discipline of a convent school at Bois-le-duc. The brethren taught him nothing, their practice being to crush any pupil of high and lively spirit 'by stripes, by threats, by reproaches, and other means.' But his passion for learning they could not quell. In spite of reprimand and punishment, he devoured all he could get. Possessing an extraordinary memory, he learnt Horace and Terence by heart; and he wrote Latin prose and verse—verse *by preference—without* end. Amongst other com-

positions, we hear of long heroic poems and of an ode to the Archangel Michael.

After a prolonged struggle with his guardians and the monks, Erasmus gave in, and at the age of nineteen he took the vows of the Augustinian Order. For about eight years he remained in the monastery of Stein, near Gouda; and he was admitted to Holy Orders by the Bishop of Utrecht. Disgusted with the coarse and illiterate society in which his lot was cast, he was eager to escape to a University,—the love of letters being, from the first, the ruling principle of his life. By strange good fortune, the Bishop of Cambray at this juncture invited Erasmus to become his private secretary. Through the Bishop's influence he was allowed to leave the monastery, and very soon enabled, when he was about twenty-eight, to join the University of Paris, which then held a commanding position in the world of letters. There he entered Montaigu College, nicknamed 'Vinegar College'; and he suffered cruelly from the Spartan discipline, the badness of the food, and the outrageous disregard of the health of the students. In the words of his younger contemporary, Rabelais, 'the unhappy creatures at that College are treated worse than galley-slaves among the Moors and Tartars.' With health permanently injured, Erasmus returned to Cambray, ultimately going back to Paris, but not to his pestilential College. Instead, he rented a humble lodging, and eked out a precarious subsistence by taking pupils. One of these was a young Englishman, William Blunt, Lord Mountjoy, who afterwards persuaded him to visit England, giving him an annual

children at their games. They were, it turned out, in the royal nursery. The eldest was the future king, Henry VIII, now nine years of age. Erasmus was much struck with the young prince's regal bearing, and a few days afterwards he sent him some Latin verses in praise of Henry VII and of England. Many years after, Henry VIII alluded to Erasmus's visit to Eltham.

In the spring of 1505 Erasmus paid his second visit to England and stayed a whole year. He went to Cambridge, where he received the degree of Bachelor of Divinity. It was during this visit that he made the acquaintance of Warham, Archbishop of Canterbury and Lord Chancellor, whose favourite relaxation from the cares of Church and State was to sup with a group of scholar friends. Grocyn took Erasmus in a boat up the river to Lambeth Palace for one of these gatherings. 'Warham loves me as though he were my father or my brother'; this was Erasmus's impression of his visit. The Archbishop's subsequent kindness to him was remarkable. He offered him the Rectory of Aldington in Kent; and, when he refused this, gave him a pension of a hundred crowns a year out of the living. Later on, Warham's invitation recalled him to England. And, when he was complaining of poverty at Cambridge, the Archbishop sent him fifty angels[1]. 'I wish there were thirty legions of them!' was his characteristic message. 'Happy was I,' writes Erasmus, 'to find such a Maecenas. All who have gathered good from my writings must thank Archbishop Warham for it.'

Erasmus was now enabled to realise the dream of

[1] Gold coins having as a device the [illegible] Michael.

his life,—a visit to Italy, where he spent three years from the summer of 1506. He went as tutor to the two sons of Dr Boyer, court-physician to Henry VII. He stayed some weeks at Turin, receiving from the University the degree of Doctor of Divinity. The winter of 1506 he spent at Bologna, where he obtained leave from the Pope to lay aside his monk's dress. In 1508 he spent some months at Venice with the famous printer Aldus, in order to see through the press a second and enlarged edition of his *Adagia* (see p. 88). He tells us how he sat in the same room with Aldus, revising his book, while the great man and his proof-reader pushed on the printing. Also he made the acquaintance of the select circle of scholars who gathered round the Aldine Press. Then Erasmus went to Padua, and then to Siena, reaching Rome in 1509. In one way Erasmus's Italian visit was a great disappointment to him. He found that, owing to the unruly ambition of Pope Julius II, the home of the Renaissance was made the battle-ground of the monarchs of Europe (see p. 68). It was not till 1513 that the advent of a new Pope, Leo X, brought peace.

In 1509 the group of English scholars, whose ardour for the New Learning had not enjoyed free play during the lethargic reign of the old king, hailed with delight the accession of Henry VIII. The young king, barely eighteen years of age, aroused the highest hopes by his great gifts of person and intellect. Erasmus received in Rome a pressing letter from his old pupil, Lord Mountjoy, urging him to come to England on account of the favourable

disposition of the new king to learning and to Erasmus himself. By his English friends Erasmus was regarded as the voice of the new era. In the spring of 1510 he arrived at Thomas More's house in London, ready to pour out a triumph-song over the old world of ignorance and superstition in his famous satire, *The Praise of Folly*. For this he had made ample notes during his long journey on horseback from Rome. The book was written out during a few days' stay with More; and, as he says in the dedication, it received its Greek title *Encomium Moriae* in playful allusion to the name of his host. Folly comes forward in cap and bells, and assails with delicious satire the weak points of all classes and all professions.

Thanks to the refinement of its wit the book gave but little offence. Its victims were generally too much amused by its chastisement of others. 'Never,' Erasmus had said in his dedication, 'have I copied Juvenal in stirring up the sink of iniquity, and I have taken pains to depict laughable absurdities rather than heinous sins. Any who may take offence must find consolation in the thought that it is a fine thing to be satirised by Folly.' A great ecclesiastic said resignedly, 'Here is our old friend again!' The more nervous of the clergy would content themselves with the harmless gibe, 'See what comes of learning Greek!' But, as a matter of fact, *The Praise of Folly* played no small part as a harbinger of the Reformation. So true is the saying, *Pontifici Romano plus nocuit Erasmus iocando quam Lutherus stomachando*, 'Erasmus did more damage to the

Papacy by his playful wit than Luther with all his savage spleen.' Owing to the sweet reasonableness of his nature and the graces of his literary style Erasmus passed for a moderate man, and thus enjoyed a licence for the utterance of unpalatable truths.

At the invitation of the famous John Fisher, Bishop of Rochester and Chancellor of Cambridge, Erasmus, now forty-four years of age, settled in that University. His first extant letter from there is dated December, 1510. Fisher, who had previously been President of Queens', secured rooms for him in that College. They were in a square turret which is still called 'Erasmus's Tower.' In these rooms Erasmus gave lectures on Greek, and the New Learning made rapid progress in the University. Some years later he wrote:—'Theology is flourishing at Paris and at Cambridge as nowhere else, because the new studies, which are ready to storm an entrance, are not repelled, but warmly welcomed as guests.' It does not appear that Erasmus held any formal appointment for lecturing in Greek; but he was elected Lady Margaret Reader in Divinity in 1511, and re-elected in 1513. In the latter year Cambridge was visited by the plague, and for some months the University was almost entirely deserted.

At the end of the year he decided to leave Cambridge, chiefly, it would appear, from the disappointment of the high hopes which he had conceived of Henry VIII's good intentions towards himself. His English friends had been rudely awakened from their dreams of the king's devotion

to the New Learning, when they found him eager for European war. In 1514 Erasmus left England, to return later on for two very brief visits. While at Cambridge, he had accomplished a vast amount of literary work both on Classical authors and on the Christian Fathers, and he had made some preparations for his edition of the Greek Testament. Also he wrote elementary Latin books for the use of St Paul's School, recently founded by his friend John Colet, now Dean of St Paul's. In this foundation the educational ideas of the New Order were to be fully realised, viz. the combination of rational religion and sound learning, and the teaching of Latin according to the methods of Erasmus. Thomas More wrote to Colet:—'Your school raises a storm; for it is like the Wooden Horse, in which armed Greeks were hidden for the destruction of barbarous Troy.' This opposition came to nothing. Colet's example was soon followed in a host of other new schools throughout the country, in which his methods were carried out. At present, of course, the number of Greek teachers was far too small to allow of much Greek being attempted in the schools. Towards the end of the century we find the Harrow statutes ordaining a regular curriculum in Greek. At Oxford the new ideas at first encountered fierce opposition. The students themselves were ranged as eager partisans or opponents of the New Order under the titles of 'Greeks' and 'Trojans.' But the battle was already won.

From Cambridge Erasmus went to Basel towards *the end of 1514*. He was now forty-eight; and most

of the twenty-two years which remained to him were spent in that city. First he stayed a few months there, gathering round him a circle of eager students, including the celebrated printer, Johann Froben. Then he tried to live at Louvain, where he had a house of his own. But he was thoroughly disgusted with the bigotry of the Flemish clergy and the state of the University there, which was at the mercy of monks united in intolerant opposition to the New Learning. During this period of his life Erasmus was often in difficulties. He received many offers of pensions and posts ecclesiastical and academical; but he declined them all. *Rex essem, si iuvenis essem*, he says sadly. In 1521 he settled permanently at Basel as general editor and adviser to Froben's Press. For seven years, i.e. till Froben's death, he ground incessantly in this 'mill,' as he styles it.

It was at Basel in the year 1516 that Erasmus published the first Greek text of the New Testament. This contributed much more to the liberation of the human mind than all the controversial turmoil of Luther. Certainly it was not a work of critical skill. The Greek was printed from a single Basel manuscript, which was sent as 'copy' to Froben's Press, corrections being introduced in a haphazard way from perhaps five other manuscripts. Moreover, the printing, which was unduly hurried on, was completed in a few months. Only one of the manuscripts contained the book of *Revelation*; and in this the last six verses of the last chapter were missing. Strange to say, these verses appear in Erasmus's *Greek*, translated by him from the Latin Vulgate.

In spite of defects, which might naturally be expected in the first work of its kind, this book had great value as being the means by which the Greek text was most widely diffused. A very important part of it was a Latin version of the New Testament, which Erasmus endeavoured to make more accurate than the Vulgate.

The book is prefaced by a remarkable exhortation, in which he proclaims his desire for an open Bible, accessible to all. He wishes that the Scriptures were translated into all languages, so as to be understood not only by Scotchmen and Irishmen, but even by Saracens and Turks. 'I long for the time,' he continues, 'when the husbandman shall say them to himself while he follows the plough, when the weaver shall hum them to the tune of the shuttle, when the traveller shall beguile with them the weariness of the journey.' Another important work of Erasmus was his *Paraphrasis*, a series of Latin paraphrases of all the books of the New Testament except *Revelation*,—his aim being to bring home the spirit and subject of each book to the mind of the ordinary reader. They were translated into English; and soon there was a copy in every parish church in the country. Finally, in his editions of the Greek and Latin Fathers, Erasmus appealed from the biblical interpretations of medieval theologians to the Fathers of the Early Church. The works of Jerome, his hero among Christian scholars, were published in the year 1516, dedicated to his old benefactor, Archbishop Warham.

In 1523 came th[illegible]*lication of the first complete*

edition of the *Familiar Colloquies.* Erasmus's main idea about Latin school-books was that they should introduce the pupil as soon as possible to Latin reading, without keeping him long over the drudgery of grammar; also that these books should have a moral purpose. Accordingly, the object of the *Colloquies*, as stated by Erasmus, is to entice the young (1) *ad elegantiam Latini sermonis* and (2) *ad pietatem*; also (3) in particular, to caution them against 'the misdirected ambitions and outrageous superstitions of the vulgar'; for 'it is better that they should learn this from a book than from Experience, the mistress of fools.' First, there is the purely educational object of teaching good Latin as a living colloquial language, without much attention to the learning of grammar by rote; for, as he says, *multis amara sunt grammatices praecepta.* Secondly, he has a moral and religious aim; on this he writes beautifully in the dedication to the *Colloquies*, addressed to his godson, Johann Erasmius Froben, son of his printer friend, only six years old, but showing wonderful promise. Thirdly, he desires to combat popular ignorance and superstition, the prevalence of which distressed him so acutely. These three objects will be found abundantly illustrated in the selection of dialogues given in this edition. Some of the slighter pieces are evidently written with the view of teaching the elements of Latin only, and have no other interest. This class of dialogue is necessarily over-represented in this edition, which contains only a small fraction of the whole *Colloquies.*

The complete work is very much more than a school-book. It is a literary masterpiece, which gained extraordinary popularity in its day. It had an enormous circulation. To show this, one fact will suffice. A Paris bookseller, hearing that the book was likely to be condemned as heretical, printed a new edition of 24,000 copies. This was rapidly disposed of. The popularity of the book was due both to its subject-matter and to its style. This series of prose 'idylls' (or 'little pictures'), thrown into dramatic form, gives a marvellous representation of the life of the day in its thousand different phases. Erasmus has dramatic power of a very high order. Then there is the lively, sparkling style. We must remember that Erasmus passed a very large part of his life in England, France, and Germany, and that he could not speak one of the languages of these countries. Thus the ordinary language he used was Latin; hence comes the easy colloquial style of his writings, which are 'thrown off' naturally and light-heartedly rather than written with self-conscious effort, according to his own excellent description (intended as an apology), *effundo verius quam scribo omnia.* Then we should notice that he quite revels in the wealth of his vocabulary and in his extra-ordinary command of the best Latin idiom. Other educational works of Erasmus are the *Adagia* (see p. 88) and the *Apophthegms*, a collection of good sayings, chiefly from Plutarch. The most noteworthy of his editions of Classical authors are his Terence and Seneca. All these editions are mainly remarkable *for their prefaces,* which appeal vigorously to the

interest of the ordinary reader, and show him how the work in question may be made to serve the needs of himself and his day. Thus in his kindly, popular way he made men feel the value of the literatures of Greece and Rome.

Amid all the storm of theological controversy which darkened his declining years, Erasmus was content to stand alone and to be true to himself. He had never dreamed of renouncing his allegiance to the Roman Church, of which he was a priest; and he bitterly bewailed the disruption which Luther caused, the *tragoedia Lutherana* as he styled it. He was ready to reform abuses, but not to recast Theology. He had fought the battle of sound learning and plain common sense against ignorance and folly, whether they came from orthodox or from reforming zealots. He had employed all the resources of his wit and satire against priests and monks and the superstitions in which they traded, long before Luther became prominent. This is what his critics meant when they said to Erasmus, 'You laid the egg; Luther has hatched it.' Erasmus cleverly replied that his egg contained a peaceable hen, but, thanks to Luther's hatching, there had emerged a fighting-cock! 'I never helped Luther,' he writes, 'unless to call on a man to mend his ways is to help him.' In 1524 he wrote against Luther, but not on the main issue; this book was a treatise on Free Will.

Writing to his old friend, Lord Mountjoy, in 1529, he says, 'I seem doomed like Hercules to be fighting *monsters* all my life, and weary I am of it. Never

since the world began was such an age. Everywhere smoke and steam!' It was just this 'smoke and steam' that Erasmus disliked above all things. Sympathising to a great extent with Luther's object, he detested his methods and all the turmoil which he raised, chiefly because he thus hindered the progress of the New Learning. He speaks half-sadly, half-jestingly of his own waning influence in the World of Letters:—'My popularity, such as I had, is turned to hatred. Once I was Prince of Letters, Star of Germany, High-priest of Learning, Champion of a Pure Theology. The note is altered now.' Frequently he complains of 'Lutheran libels' against himself; but he is also bitterly assailed from the other side as a 'heretic leader.' In 1533 he writes:—'They still sing the old song. Erasmus laughs at the Saints, despises the Sacraments. So they gabble, and it is all lies.' Under Pope Clement VII, 'Erasmus, fit only for the Bull of Phalaris' was a common-place of orthodox controversialists. 'As for myself,' he says, 'I am at the last act of the play. I can leave the stage with a quiet mind, if Emperor, Princes, and Bishops can still the storm without spilling of blood.'

In 1535 Erasmus, who had spent the last six years at Freiburg (a town free from religious strife), returned to Basel. The new Pope, Paul III, made great efforts to enlist his services in some public manner, with a view to a peaceful solution of the great controversy. Accordingly, he nominated him to the Deanery of Deventer, and gave him to understand that he might be a Cardinal if he wished, intimating at the same time that the necessary

funds—3000 ducats—would be forthcoming to enable him to qualify for the dignity. But Erasmus, whose health was failing fast, was now less than ever disposed to accept ecclesiastical honours. During the winter of 1535–6 he was confined entirely to his room; but his literary activity did not cease. He was still working for the Basel Press. His last extant letter is dated June 28th, 1536, and signed *Eras. Rot. aegra manu.* He died peacefully at Basel on July 12th, in his 70th year, and was buried in the Cathedral.

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COLLOQUIA LATINA.

I.

On the way to school.

SILVIUS. IOANNES.

SI. cur adeo curris, Ioannes?

IO. 'cur lepus,' ut aiunt, 'pro canibus?'

SI. quid hoc proverbium est?

IO. quia, nisi adfuero in tempore ante recitatum catalogum, actum est de pelle mea.

SI. hac quidem ex parte nihil est periculi. modo praeterita est quinta. inspice horologium; manus nondum tetigit punctum, quod horam ab hora aequis spatiis dividit.

IO. at ego vix habeo fidem horologiis; mentiuntur nonnunquam.

SI. at mihi fide, qui campanae vocem audivi.

IO. quid loquebatur?

SI. horam esse quintam.

IO. sed est et aliud, unde magis etiam timeam. reddenda est memoriter hesterna lectio, satis longa. vereor ut possim.

Si. commune periculum narras; nam et ipse vix satis teneo.

Io. et nosti praeceptoris saevitiam. omnis illi culpa capitalis est. nec magis parcit nobis quam si corium esset bubulum.

Si. verum is non aderit in ludo.

Io. quem igitur in suo loco constituit?

Si. Cornelium.

Io. vae nostro corio! is vel Orbilio plagosior est.

Si. verum dicis; et ideo non raro illius bracchio precatus sum perniciem.

Io. non est pium imprecari praeceptori. nobis potius cavendum ne incidamus in illius tyranni manus.

Si. reddamus inter nos lectionem, altero recitante, altero librum inspiciente.

Io. pulchre mones.

Si. fac praesenti sis animo; nam metus nocet memoriae.

Io. facile deponerem pavorem, si non adesset periculum. at in tanto discrimine quis possit esse securus animo?

II.

A lecture on manners.

PAEDAGOGUS. PUER.

PA. puerum ingenuum decent ingenui mores. quotiens alloquitur te quispiam, cui debes honorem, compone te in rectum corporis statum; aperi caput. vultus sit nec tristis, nec torvus, nec impudens, sed hilaris simul et modestus; oculi verecundi, semper intenti in eum cui loqueris. cave ne vacilles alternis tibiis, ne sint inquietae manus; nec mordebis labrum. totus cultus, vultus, habitus corporis ingenuam verecundiam prae se ferat.

PU. quid si mediter?

PA. fac.

PU. sicine satis?

PA. nondum.

PU. quid si sic?

PA. propemodum.

PU. quid si sic?

PA. hem, satis est. moneo te, ne sis inepte loquax aut praeceps, neu vagetur animus interim. sed attentus es, quid ille dicat. si quid erit respondendum, id facito paucis ac prudenter. ne abieris, nisi precatus veniam, aut ab ipso dimissus. nunc age, specimen aliquod huius rei nobis praebe. quantum temporis abfuisti a maternis aedibus?

PU. iam sex ferme menses.

PA. addendum erat 'domine.'

PU. iam sex ferme menses, domine.

PA. nonne tangeris desiderio matris?

PU. nonnunquam sane.

PA. cupis eam revisere?

PU. cupio, domine, si id pace licet tua.

PA. bene habet. sic pergito. cum loqueris, cave ne praecipites sermonem, aut haesites lingua; sed clare consuescito proferre verba tua. in convivio sic te praebebis hilarem, ut semper memineris quid deceat aetatem tuam. si quid datur lautius, recusa modeste: si instabitur, accipe, et age gratias. arride loquentibus; ipse parce loqui nisi rogatus, aliis temet anteponere, tua iactare, aliena despicere. esto comis, etiam erga tenuis fortunae sodales. neminem deferto. ita fiet ut sine invidia laudem invenias, et amicos pares. si videris convivium esse longius, precatus veniam, ac salutatis convivis, subducito te a mensa. vide ut horum memineris.

PU. dabitur opera, mi praeceptor. ecquid aliud vis?

PA. adi nunc libros tuos.

PU. fiet.

III.

The half-holiday.

NICOLAUS. HIERONYMUS. COCLES. PAEDAGOGUS

NI. iamdudum et animus et caelum et dies invitat ad ludendum.

HI. invitant quidem haec omnia; sed solus praeceptor non invitat.

NI. mittendus orator quispiam, qui veniam extorqueat.

HI. apte quidem dictum 'extorqueat.' nam citius clavam extorseris e manu Herculis quam ab hoc ludendi veniam. at olim illo nemo fuit ludendi avidior.

NI. verum; sed iam olim ille oblitus est se fuisse puerum. ad verbera facillimus est et liberalis; hic parcissimus, idemque difficillimus.

HI. at tamen protrudendus est aliquis legatus, non admodum verecundae frontis, quem non ilico repellat suis saevis dictis.

NI. eat qui volet: ego carere malo quam rogare.

HI. nemo magis commodus ad hanc legationem quam Cocles.

NI. nemo profecto. nam audacis frontis est ac loquax. deinde sensum hominis pulchre callet.

HI. i, Cocles, ab omnibus nobis magnam initurus gratiam.

Co. equidem experiar sedulo. verum, si non successerit, ne conferte culpam in oratorem vestrum.

HI. si te satis novimus, impetrabis. abi orator; redibis exorator.

Co. eo. bene fortunet legationem meam Mercurius. salve, praeceptor.

PA. quid sibi vult nugator?

Co. salve, praeceptor dignissime.

PA. insidiosa civilitas. satis iam salveo. dic quid velis.

Co. totus discipulorum tuorum grex orat te ludendi veniam.

PA. nihil aliud quam luditis, etiam absque venia.

Co. scit tua prudentia vigorem ingeniorum excitari moderato lusu.

PA. sane tenes quod pro te facit. lusu opus est iis, qui vehementer laborant: vobis, qui segniter studetis et acriter luditis, freno magis opus est quam laxatis habenis.

Co. nitimur pro viribus. et, si quid hactenus cessatum est, post diligentia sarcietur.

PA. o sartores! quis erit sponsor istud futurum?

Co. ego capitis mei periculo non dubitem esse sponsor.

PA. *immo corii* periculo potius. scio quam

non sit tutum tibi credere; tamen hic periculum faciam, quam sis bonae fidei. si dederis verba, posthac nequiquam mecum egeris. ludant, sed gregatim in campis. mature se recipiant domum ante solis occasum.

Co. fiet. exoravi, quamquam aegre.

Hi. o lepidum caput! omnes amamus te plurimum.

Co. sed interim cavendum, ne quid peccemus; de meo tergo pendendum est. spopondi vestro omnium nomine. si quid accidet, non me posthac utemini legato.

Hi. cavebitur.

IV.

Young athletes.

VINCENTIUS. LAURENTIUS.

Vi. libetne certare saltu?

La. ludus iste non convenit pransis. quod autem saliendi genus placet?

Vi. auspicemur ab eo quod est simplicissimum, a saltu ranarum, utraque tibia, sed iunctis pedibus. huius ubi erit satietas, aliud atque aliud genus experiemur.

La. equidem nullum recusabo genus, nisi quod geritur cum periculo tibiarum; nolim mihi rem esse cum medicis.

[illegible]

[illegible] in bello, ii potissimum [illegible] exercuerunt.

[illegible] aspernandam.

neque enim minus laudis est aliquando bene fugere, quam fortiter pugnare.

Vi. sum plane imperitus natandi, nec sine periculo versamur in alieno elemento.

La. sed assuescere oportet; nemo nascitur artifex.

Vi. at ego istius generis artifices permultos audio natasse, sed non enatasse.

La. experieris primum innixus suberi.

Vi. nec suberi fido magis quam pedibus. si vobis cordi est natatio, spectator esse malo quam certator.

V.

Young sportsmen.

PAULUS. THOMAS. VINCENTIUS.
LAURENTIUS. BARTHOLUS.

Pa. 'trahit sua quemque voluptas.' mihi placet venatio.

Th. placet et mihi; sed ubi canes, ubi venabula, ubi casses?

Pa. valeant apri, ursi, cervi, vulpes; nos insidiabimur cuniculis.

Vi. at ego laqueos iniciam cicadis.

La. ego ranas captabo.

Ba. ego papiliones venabor.

La. difficile est sectari volantia.

Ba. difficile, sed pulchrum; nisi pulchrius esse ducis sectari lumbricos aut cocleas, quia carent alis.

La. equidem malo insidiari piscibus; est mihi hamus elegans.

Ba. sed unde parabis escam?

La. lumbricorum ubique magna est copia.

Ba. sed plerique pisces delicatioris sunt palati, quam ut esca tam vulgari capiantur.

La. novi quoddam insecti genus, quo talibus insidiari soleo.

Ba. tu vide an possis imponere piscibus; ego ranis facessam negotium.

La. quomodo? reti?

Ba. non; sed arcu.

La. novum piscandi genus.

Ba. at non iniucundum. videbis et fateberis.

Vi. quid si nos duo micemus digitis?

Pa. ignavum est ac rusticum lusus genus. ad focum desidentibus magis convenit quam in campo se exercentibus.

Vi. quid si certemus nucibus?

Pa. nuces admodum pueris relinquamus; nos grandes sumus.

Vi. et tamen nihil aliud adhuc quam pueri sumus.

Pa. sed quibus decorum est ludere nucibus, iisdem non indecorum est 'equitare in harundine longa.'

VI.

A lazy serving-man.

RABINUS. SYRUS.

Scene I.

Ra. heus, heus, furcifer, iamdudum clamo; nec tu tamen expergisceris. aut ocius surge aut ego tibi fuste somnum istum excutiam. non te pudet in multam lucem stertere? qui frugi sunt famuli solent curare ut erus surgens reperiat omnia parata. ut aegre divellitur a nido tepefacto cucullus! dum se distendit, dum oscitat, tota abit hora.

Sy. vixdum lucet.

Ra. credo, tibi. nam tuis oculis adhuc multa nox est.

Sy. quid me iubes facere?

Ra. fac ut luceat foculus; verre pilleum ac pallium; exterge calceos. caligas primum intus purga, mox foris. accende lucernam.

Sy. fiet.

Ra. atqui move te ocius. iam haec fecisse oportuit.

Sy. moveo.

Ra. video; sed nihil promoves. ut incedit testudo! adfer aquam. quid cessas, asine? annus est priusquam accendis lucernam.

SY. quam imperiosum habeo dominum! vix huius iussis decem expediti famuli fecerint satis.

RA. quid ais, cessator?

SY. nihil; omnia recte.

RA. non ego te audio murmurantem? quid loqueris de imperio?

SY. precor tibi, ut fias imperator.

RA. et ego tibi, ut fias homo ex ligno. sequere me usque ad templum. mox domum recurrito; lectos componito. fac ut niteat tota domus. si quid sensero praetermissum, vapulabis.

SY. hic sane novi benignitatem tuam.

RA. proinde cave, si sapis.

SY. at interim de prandio nulla mentio.

RA. vah, ut hic mentem habet furcifer! non prandeo domi. itaque sub horam decimam ad me transcurrito, adducturus me eo, ubi sum pransurus.

SY. tibi quidem prospectum; sed hic interim nihil est quod edam.

RA. si non est quod edas, est quod esurias.

SY. nemo fit esuriendo satur.

RA. est panis.

SY. est, sed ater.

RA. te quidem faenum esse oportet, si pabulum detur te dignum. an postulas ut te asinum tantum placentis pascam? si fastidis panem, adde porrum aut, si mavis, caepe.

Scene II.

Ra. est tibi abeundum in forum.

Sy. tam procul?

Ra. sex tantum passus abest; tibi pigro sunt bis mille. consulam autem tuae pigritiae. eadem legatione multa conficies negotia. primum ibis ad vestiarium, ac thoracem, si iam perfectus est, ab eo recipies. hic quaeres Cornelium. is plerumque est in Cervo; ibi potitat. rogabis si quid habeat litterarum ad me, et quo die sit profecturus. deinde convenies mercatorem pannarium: rogabis meis verbis, ne quid sollicitus sit quod pecuniam non miserim ad diem praescriptum; mox numerabitur.

Sy. quando? ad Kalendas Graecas?

Ra. rides, ganeo; immo ante Kalendas Martias. in reditu ex bibliopolis disces, si quid advectum sit novorum librorum e Germania. cognosce qui sint, et quanti venales. post haec rogabis Goclenium, ut mihi dignetur esse conviva.

Sy. etiam convivas vocas? non habes domi, unde vel murem pascas.

Ra. proinde tu, confectis ceteris, abi ad macellum, et eme nobis armum ovillum; eum curabis eleganter coquendum. audin' haec?

Sy. plura quam vellem.

Ra. at vide ut memineris.

Sy. vix potero dimidium.

RA. etiam hic stas, cessator? iam redisse oportuit.

SY. quis possit unus tot rebus sufficere? non videor illi sat occupatus, nisi sim et coquus.

SCENE III.

RA. profer ocreas; nam equitandum est.

SY. en adsunt.

RA. probe quidem abs te curatae; totae albent situ. opinor nec extersas nec unctas hoc anno; adeo rigent prae siccitate. exterge uvido panno; mox unge ad ignem diligenter, donec mollescant.

SY. curabitur.

RA. ubi calcaria?

SY. adsunt.

RA. verum, sed obducta robigine. ubi frenum et ephippia?

SY. sunt in promptu.

RA. vide ne quid desit, aut ne quid ruptum, ne quid nobis sit in mora, cum erimus in cursu. propera ad coriarium, et hoc lorum cura sarciendum. reversus inspice soleas equorum, num qui clavi desint aut vacillent. quam macilenti sunt equi! quotiens pectis illos in anno?

SY. immo cottidie.

RA. nimirum res ipsa loquitur. ieiunant, opinor, nonnunquam totum triduum.

SY. minime.

RA. negas tu quidem, sed aliud dicerent equi,

si loqui liceret; quamquam satis loquuntur ipsa macie.

SY. curo sedulo.

RA. cur igitur tu pinguior equis?

SY. quia non pascor faeno.

RA. hoc igitur restat; adorna manticam celeriter.

SY. fiet.

VII.

A Cretan Rip Van Winkle.

CHRISTIANUS. PETRUS.

CH. audio te patriam nuper revisisse.

PE. sic est factum. nam diutius iam abfueram. torquebat me amicorum desiderium.

CH. pie fecisti; humanus es qui ista cogites. ducimur enim omnes admirabili quodam amore eius regionis, quae nos aluit atque edidit.

> nescio qua natale solum dulcedine cunctos
> ducit, et immemores non sinit esse sui.

dic, quaeso, quonam in loco illic offendisti omnia?

PE. nihil non novum; mutata omnia. videbar mihi in alium venire mundum. vixdum decennium abfueram, et non secus omnia admirabar quam Epimenides, somniatorum princeps, vix tandem experrectus.

CH. quaenam ista est fabula?

PE. dicam equidem, si vacas.

CH. nihil fuerit iucundius.

PE. sellam igitur mihi poni iube.

CH. recte admones; nam sedens commodius mentieris.

PE. fabulantur historici de Epimenide quodam Cretensi, qui ambulandi gratia solus urbem egressus, cum, subita pluviae vi compellente, in quandam speluncam ingressus dormisset, quadraginta septem perpetuos annos somnum continuaret.

CH. quid narras? incredibile dictu. monstri simile narras.

PE. immo rem narro a gravissimis traditam auctoribus.

CH. audire gestio.

PE. bene cum Epimenide actum est, qui vel tandem ad se redierit: multi sapientes nunquam expergiscuntur a suis somniis.

CH. age, facis ut poeta dignum est; sed perge mentiri.

PE. Epimenides igitur somno solutus, e spelunca prodit, circumspicit; mutata videt omnia, silvas, ripas, flumina, arbores, agros, breviter nihil non novum. accedit ad urbem, percontatur, manet illic aliquamdiu, neque novit quemquam, neque a quopiam agnitus est. alius hominum cultus, nec idem vultus, mutatus sermo, diversi mores. nec miror hoc Epimenidi post tantum annorum evenisse, cum mihi idem prope evenerit, qui paucos annos abfuissem.

CH. quid uterque parens? vivuntne?

PE. vivunt ambo et valent, quamvis senio, morbo, denique bellorum calamitate confecti.

CH. haec est humanae vitae comoedia.

VIII.

The wanderer's return.

PAMPHAGUS. COCLES.

PA. aut parum prospiciunt oculi aut Coclitem veterem convivam meum video.

Co. immo nihil te fallunt oculi tui; vides sodalem ex animo tuum. nulla cuiquam erat spes reditus tui, qui tot annos abfueris, ignaris omnibus quae te terrarum haberet regio. sed unde? dic, quaeso.

PA. ab antipodibus.

Co. immo ab insulis, opinor, fortunatis.

PA. gaudeo quod agnovisti sodalem tuum; nam verebar ne sic domum redirem quemadmodum rediit Ulysses.

Co. quonam pacto rediit ille?

PA. ne ab uxore quidem agnitus. solus canis vetulus mota cauda dominum agnovit.

Co. quot annos ille domo abfuerat?

PA. viginti.

Co. tu plures abfuisti; nec tamen fefellit me tua facies. sed quis istud narrat de Ulysse?

Pa. Homerus.

Co. ille, ut aiunt, pater est omnium fabularum. fortasse uxor interim adsciverat virum alium et idcirco non agnovit Ulyssem suum.

Pa. immo nihil illa fidelius. sed Pallas addiderat Ulyssi senium, ne posset agnosci.

Co. quomodo tandem agnitus est?

Pa. e tuberculo, quod habebat in digito pedis; id animadvertit nutrix iam admodum anus, dum illi pedes lavat.

Co. et tu miraris, si ego te agnovi ex isto tam insigni naso?

Pa. nihil me poenitet huius nasi.

Co. nec est cur poeniteat, cum tibi sit ad res tam multas utilis.

Pa. ad quas?

Co. conducet excitando foculo, si defuerit follis.

Pa. belle narras. quid praeterea?

Co. si lumen nocebit scribenti, praebebit umbraculum.

Pa. haha! est praeterea quod dicas?

Co. findendis lignis erit cuneus.

Pa. probe.

Co. si praeconem agas, sit tuba; si bellicum canas, cornu; si fodias, ligo; si metas, falx; si naviges, ancora; si pisceris, hamus.

Pa. o me felicem! nesciebam me circumferre tam ad multa utilem supellectilem.

Co. sed quis interim terrarum angulus te *habuit?*

Pa. Roma.

Co. at quomodo fieri potuit ut in tanta luce nemo te sciret vivum?

Pa. immo nusquam magis latent boni viri; adeo ut saepe clarissima luce neminem videas in frequenti foro.

Co. redis igitur nobis auro onustus.

Pa. venatus equidem sum sedulo; at parum favit Fortuna.

Co. quid igitur? redisti nobis nihil aliud quam Pamphagus?

Pa. non.

Co. quid igitur?

Pa. lupus hians.

IX.

The dinner-party.

AUGUSTINUS. CHRISTIANUS. ERASMUS.

'Beef, mutton, or pork, sir?'

Au. Christiane, utrum bubulas an ovillas carnes mavis?

Ch. bubulis quidem magis delector; at ovillas magis salutares arbitror. ita ingenium est hominum, ut perniciosissima quaeque appetant vehementissime.

Au. Galli suillas carnes mirum in modum amant.

Ch. Galli amant quae parvo constant.

Au. hac una in re Iudaeus sum; nam nihil aeque odi ac carnes suillas.

Ch. nec iniuria; quid enim insalubrius? ego in hoc non cum Gallis, sed cum Iudaeis sentio.

Er. at ego ovillas pariter amo et suillas, sed diversa ratione. nam ovillis, quod amo, libenter vescor; suillas prae amore non attingo, ne quid offendam.

Ch. bellus homo es, Erasme, ac festivus. equidem mirari mecum soleo unde tanta in palatis humanis sit diversitas. nam, ut Horatiano carmine utar,

> tres mihi convivae prope dissentire videntur,
> poscentes vario multum diversa palato.

Er. quamquam, ut ait Terentius, 'quot homines, tot sententiae, et suus cuique mos,' tamen nemo me adduxerit ut credam plus ingeniis inesse varietatis quam palatis. ita vix duos reperias quos eadem iuvent.

Venison and game.

Er. unde tibi nunc venatio? unde ferina?

Ch. Midas, homo omnium qui vivunt liberalissimus nostrique amantissimus, mihi misit dono: dono quidem, sed sic ut ego minoris emam saepenumero.

Er. quomodo sic?

Ch. quia famulis plus dandum quam daretur in macello vendenti.

Er. quae res cogit hoc facere?

Ch. tyrannus omnium violentissimus.

Er. quis iste?

Ch. mos.

Er. profecto tyrannus iste frequenter iniquissimas leges dedit mortalibus.

Ch. Midas suo more hunc cervum venatus est. quid tu, qui soleas istius studii esse amantissimus?

Au. equidem, hoc studio plane relicto, iam praeter litteras nihil venor.

Ch. at mihi videntur litterae quovis cervo fugaciores.

Au. duobus tamen potissimum canibus assequimur, admiratione scilicet atque improbitate laboris. nam et admirari plurimum discendi ardorem ministrat, et, ut Vergilius scripsit, 'labor omnia vincit improbus.'

Ch. amanter admones, Augustine, ut soles: propterea non desistam, non quiescam, donec consequar.

A tough goose.

Ch. quid? te anserinae carnes delectant?

Au. me quidem non mediocriter iuvant, ut sum minime fastidiosus. at hic anser, nescio quo *pacto, nihil* me iuvat; nihil enim in vita vidi

siccius: siccior est pumice. ligneus mihi videtur. et mehercule, quantum suspicor, veteranus miles immodicis excubiis sese maceravit. aiunt enim anserem inter omnia animalia longe esse vigilantissimum. et profecto, nisi coniectura fallor, hic anser ex eorum numero est, qui, canibus una cum militibus somno sopitis, Romanum olim Capitolium defenderunt.

Ch. verisimile dicis; nam ex eo saeculo relictum arbitror.

X.

Back from the wars.

HANNO. THRASYMACHUS.

Ha. unde redis nobis Vulcanus, qui Mercurius hinc abieras nobis?

Th. quos Vulcanos aut quos Mercurios mihi narras?

Ha. quia alatus videbare cum abires, nunc claudicas.

Th. sic a bello rediri solet.

Ha. quid tibi cum bello, homo quovis cervo fugacior?

Th. spes praedae reddiderat fortem.

Ha. multum igitur refers spoliorum?

Th. immo zonam inanem.

HA. tanto minus gravare sarcina.

TH. atqui sceleribus onustus redeo.

HA. gravis profecto sarcina.

TH. plus illic scelerum et vidi et feci quam unquam antehac in omni vita.

HA. ecquid igitur arridet vita militaris?

TH. nihil neque scelestius neque calamitosius.

HA. quid igitur in mentem venit istis, qui nummo conducti, nonnulli gratis, currunt ad bellum non aliter quam ad convivium?

TH. ego nihil aliud coniectare possim, quam illos agi a malis Furiis, seseque totos miseriae devovisse.

HA. ita quidem videtur. nam ad res honestas vix ullo pretio conduci queant. sed expone nobis, quomodo gestum sit proelium, et utro sese inclinarit victoria.

TH. tantus erat strepitus, tumultus, cornuum tonitrua, hinnitus equorum, clamor virorum, ut non videre possem quid gereretur, immo vix scirem ubi essem ipse.

HA. unde igitur ceteri, qui ex bello veniunt, sic depingunt singula, quid quisque dixerit aut gesserit, quasi nusquam non adfuissent otiosi spectatores?

TH. ego credo istos mentiri splendide. in tentorio meo quid gestum sit scio: quid in proelio prorsus ignoro.

HA. hoc quidem scis, unde tibi venerit claudi-*catio?*

Th. suspicor aut saxo aut equi calce laesum genu.

Ha. at ego scio.

Th. scis? an tibi narravit aliquis?

Ha. non; sed divino.

Th. dic igitur.

Ha. cum fugeres pavidus, collapsus humi offendisti in silicem.

Th. peream, nisi rem acu tetigisti. adeo verisimile est quod divinasti.

Ha. abi domum et uxori narra tuas victorias.

Th. illa mihi canet haud suave encomium, qui nudus redeam.

Ha. sed unde restitues quod rapuisti?

Th. iam pridem restitui.

Ha. cui?

Th. oenopolis et iis qui me vicerunt alea.

Ha. satis militariter. par est quod male partum est peius perire. verum a sacrilegiis, opinor, temperatum est.

Th. immo illic erat sacrum nihil. nec profanis pepercimus nec fanis.

Ha. quo pacto sarcies?

Th. negant oportere sarciri quod in bello commissum sit. iure fit quod illic fit.

Ha. iure belli fortasse.

Th. tenes.

Ha. at istud ius 'summa est iniuria.' te non patriae pietas, sed praedae spes traxit in bellum.

TH. fateor, et arbitror paucos illuc ire sanctiore proposito.

HA. est aliquid insanire cum multis.

TH. contionator e suggestu pronuntiavit bellum esse iustum.

HA. sed si iustum est principi, non continuo iustum est tibi.

TH. audivi licere sua cuique arte vivere.

HA. praeclara ars incendere domos, diripere templa, spoliare miseros, occidere innoxios.

TH. lanii conducuntur ad mactandum bovem; cur nostra ars reprehenditur, quod conducimur ad mactandos homines?

HA. non eras sollicitus quonam esset migratura anima tua, si contigisset in bello cadere?

TH. non admodum. praecipua spes erat in divo Christophoro, cuius imaginem cottidie contemplabar.

HA. in tentoriis?

TH. carbone pinxeramus illum in velo. unde tu mihi obvius, qui mihi animum e sereno nubilum redderes?

HA. felix occursus. bona avis est obvius amicus, qui bene moneat.

TH. nescio an bona; certe parum suavis.

XI.

The shipwreck.

ANTONIUS. ADOLPHUS.

Part I.

An. horrenda narras. est istud navigare? prohibeat Deus ne mihi quidquam unquam tale veniat in mentem.

Ad. immo quod hactenus commemoravi ludus merus est prae his quae nunc audies.

An. plus satis malorum audivi; horresco te memorante, quasi ipse periculo intersim.

Ad. immo mihi iucundi sunt acti labores. ea nocte aliquid accidit, quod magna ex parte spem salutis ademit nauclero.

An. quid, obsecro?

Ad. nox erat sublustris, et in summo malo stabat quidam e nautis circumspiciens si quam terram videret. huic coepit adsistere sphaera quaedam ignea. id nautis tristissimum omen est, si quando solitarius ignis est; felix, cum gemini. hos veteres crediderunt Castorem et Pollucem.

An. quid illis cum nautis, quorum alter fuit eques, alter pugil?

Ad. sic visum est poetis. nauclerus, qui clavo

assidebat, 'socie,' inquit (nam eo nomine se mutuo compellant nautae), 'videsne quod sodalicium tibi adsit?' 'video,' respondit ille, 'et precor ut sit felix.' mox globus igneus delapsus per funes devolvit sese usque ad nauclerum.

AN. num ille exanimatus est metu?

AD. nautae assuevere monstris. ibi paulisper commoratus volvit se per margines totius navis; inde per medios foros dilapsus evanuit. sub meridiem magis ac magis crescere tempestas. vidistine unquam Alpes?

AN. vidi.

AD. illi montes verrucae sint, si conferantur cum his undis. quotiens tollebamur in altum, licuisset lunam digito contingere; quotiens demittebamur, videbamur dehiscente terra ire in Tartarum.

AN. o insanos, qui se credunt mari!

AD. nautis frustra luctantibus cum tempestate, tandem nauclerus totus pallens nos adiit.

AN. is pallor praesagit aliquod magnum malum.

AD. 'amici,' inquit, 'desii esse dominus navis meae; vicere venti. reliquum est ut spem nostram collocemus in Deo, et quisque se paret ad extrema. in primis autem exoneranda est navis; sic iubet necessitas. praestat consulere vitae dispendio rerum quam simul cum rebus interire.' persuasit veritas; proiecta sunt in mare plurima vasa plena pretiosis mercibus.

AN. hoc erat vere iacturam facere.

AD. aderat Italus quidam qui legatum egerat apud regem Scotiae; huic erat scrinium plenum vasis argenteis, anulis, panno, vestimentis sericis.

AN. is nolebat decidere cum mari?

AD. non; sed cupiebat aut perire cum amicis opibus suis aut simul cum illis servari. itaque negabat.

AN. quid nauclerus?

AD. 'per nos,' inquit, 'liceret tibi cum tuis perire solum; sed aequum non est nos omnes tui scrinii causa periclitari; alioqui te una cum scrinio dabimus in mare praecipitem.'

AN. o orationem vere nauticam!

AD. sic Italus quoque iacturam fecit. paulo post venti, nihilo mitiores facti nostris muneribus, rumpere funes, disicere vela.

AN. o calamitatem!

AD. ibi rursus nos adit nauta.

AN. contionaturus?

AD. salutat; 'amici,' inquit, 'tempus hortatur ut unus quisque Deo se commendet ac morti se paret.' rogatus a quibusdam nauticae rei non imperitis, quot horas se crederet posse tueri navem, negavit se posse polliceri quidquam, sed ultra tres horas non posse.

AN. haec contio durior etiam erat priore.

AD. haec ubi locutus est, iubet incidi funes omnes ac malum, et simul cum antennis devolvi in mare.

AN. cur hoc?

AD. quoniam, sublato aut lacero velo, malus erat oneri, non usui. tota spes erat in clavo.

AN. quid interea vectores?

AD. ibi vidisses miseram rerum faciem. nonnulli procumbentes in tabulas adorabant mare, quidquid erat olei effundentes in undas, non aliter illi blandientes quam solemus irato principi.

AN. quid aiebant?

AD. 'o clementissimum mare, o generosissimum mare, o ditissimum mare, o formosissimum mare, mitesce, serva.' huius modi multa canebant surdo mari.

AN. ridicula superstitio. quid alii?

AD. plerique vota nuncupabant. aderat Anglus quidam, qui promittebat montes aureos Virgini Valsinghamicae, si vivus attigisset terram. erant qui se promitterent fore Carthusianos. inter omnes nemo tranquillius agebat quam mulier quaedam, cui erat infantulus in sinu.

AN. quid illa?

AD. sola nec vociferabatur nec flebat nec pollicebatur: tantum complexa puerum precabatur tacite. interea nauclerus, metuens ne navis solveretur, rudentibus eam cinxit a prora et a puppi.

AN. o misera praesidia!

AD. interim exoritur quidam sacerdos senex, annos natus sexaginta, cui nomen erat Adamo. is admonuit ut omnes pararemus nos ad natandum. atque ita stans in medio navis contionatus est.

nobis. hortatur omnes ut se quisque pararet morti. dum haec aguntur, redit ad nos nauta lacrimabundus. 'paret,' inquit, 'se quisque; nam navis non erit nobis usui ad quartam horae partem.' iam enim locis aliquot convulsa hauriebat mare. paulo post nauta renuntiat nobis se videre procul turrim sacram; hortatur ut divi, quisquis esset eius templi praeses, auxilium imploraremus. procumbunt omnes et orant ignotum divum. interim nauclerus, quantum potest, eo navem dirigit iam laceram, iam undique bibentem undas, ac plane dilapsuram, ni rudentibus fuisset cincta.

An. dura rerum condicio.

Part II.

Ad. eo provecti sumus ut eius loci incolae prospicerent nos periclitantes; ac procurrentes catervatim in extremum littus, sublatis togis et galeris in hastas impositis, nos invitabant ad sese.

An. exspecto quid evenerit.

Ad. iam mare totam navem occuparat, ut nihilo tutiores essemus in nave quam in mari. nautae scapham exonerant aqua ac demittunt in mare. in hanc omnes sese conantur conicere, nautis magno tumultu clamantibus scapham non esse capacem tantae multitudinis; proinde arriperet sibi quisque quod posset ac nataret. res non *patiebatur* lenta consilia. alius arripit remum,

alius contum, alius tabulam; ac suo quisque praesidio nitentes committunt se fluctibus.

An. quid interim accidit illi mulieri, quae sola non clamabat?

Ad. illa omnium prima pervenit ad littus.

An. quomodo potuit?

Ad. imposueramus eam tabulae et sic alligaveramus ut non facile posset decidere; dedimus illi tabellam in manum, qua vice remi uteretur; ac bene precantes exposuimus in fluctus, conto protrudentes, ut abesset a navi, unde erat periculum. illa, laeva tenens infantulum, dextra remigabat.

An. scapha pervenit incolumis?

Ad. nulli prius periere. porro triginta sese in eam coniecerant.

An. quo malo fato id factum est?

Ad. priusquam posset se liberare a magna navi, illius vacillatione submersa est.

An. o factum male! quid tum?

Ad. ego, dum aliis consulo, paene perieram.

An. quo pacto?

Ad. quia nihil supererat aptum natationi.

An. illic subera fuissent usui.

Ad. in eo rerum discrimine maluissem vile suber quam candelabrum aureum. circumspicienti tandem venit in mentem de ima mali parte. eam quoniam solus eximere non poteram, adscisco socium. huic ambo innixi committimus nos mari, sic ut ego dextrum cornu tenerem, ille laevum.

dum sic iactamur, sacerdos ille, contionator nauticus, medium iniecit se in umeros nostros. erat autem ingenti corpore. exclamamus, 'quis ille tertius? is perdet nos omnes.' ille contra placide, 'sitis,' inquit, 'bono animo; sat spatii est; Deus aderit nobis.' dum adhuc iactamur iuxta navem, arbitrio fluctuum huc et illuc se volventem, clavus illisus fregit femur eius qui tenebat laevum cornu. sic ille revulsus est; sacerdos, precatus illi 'requiem aeternam,' successit in locum illius, hortans me ut magno animo tuerer cornu meum ac strenue moverem pedes. interim potabamus multum aquae salsae. adeo Neptunus nobis non balneum tantum salsum, sed potionem etiam salsam temperarat; quanquam sacerdos ei rei monstravit remedium.

AN. quid, obsecro?

AD. quotiens unda nobis occurrebat, ille opposuit occipitium ore clauso.

AN. strenuum senem mihi narras.

AD. cum iam aliquamdiu sic natantes non nihil promovissemus, sacerdos, quoniam erat mirae altitudinis, 'bono,' inquit, 'es animo; sentio vadum.' ego non ausus tantum sperare felicitatis, 'longius,' inquam, 'absumus a littore quam ut vadum sperandum sit.' 'immo,' inquit, 'sentio pedibus terram.' 'est,' inquam, 'fortasse unum e scriniis, quod huc devolvit mare.' 'immo,' inquit, 'digitis plane sentio terram.' cum adhuc aliquamdiu natassemus, ac rursus sentiret vadum, 'tu fac,'

inquit, 'quod tibi videtur optimum; ego tibi cedo malum totum, et vado me credo.' simulque exspectato fluctuum decessu, pedibus secutus est quanto potuit cursu. rursus accedentibus undis, utraque manu complexus utrumque genu, obnitebatur fluctui, occultans sese sub undis, quemadmodum solent mergi: rursus abeunte fluctu promicabat et currebat. ego, videns hoc illi succedere, sum imitatus. stabant in harena, qui, porrectis inter se longis hastilibus, fulciebant sese adversus impetum undarum, viri robusti et fluctibus assueti, sic ut ultimus hastam porrigeret adnatanti. ea contacta, omnibus in littus se recipientibus, tuto pertrahebatur in siccum. hac ope servati sunt aliquot.

AN. quot?

AD. septem; verum ex his duo soluti sunt tepore, admoti igni.

AN. quot eratis in navi?

AD. quinquaginta octo.

AN. o saevum mare! saltem decimis fuisset contentum, quae sufficiunt sacerdotibus. ex tanto numero tam paucos reddidit?

AD. ibi experti sumus incredibilem gentis humanitatem, omnia nobis mira alacritate suppeditantis, hospitium, ignem, cibum, vestes, viaticum.

AN. quae gens erat?

AD. Hollandica.

AN. *ista* nihil humanius, quamvis feris natio-

nibus cincta sit. non repetes, opinor, posthac Neptunum.

AD. non, nisi mihi Deus ademerit sanam mentem.

AN. et ego malim audire tales fabulas quam experiri.

XII.

The drive to Antwerp, or How to preserve youth.

EUSEBIUS. PAMPIRUS. POLYGAMUS. GLYCION.

Old cronies.

EU. quas novas aves hic ego video? nisi me fallit animus aut parum prospiciunt oculi, video tres veteres sodales meos considentes, Pampirum, Polygamum, Glycionem. certe ipsi sunt.

PA. quid tibi vis cum tuis vitreis oculis? congredere propius, Eusebi.

PO. salve, multum exoptate Eusebi.

GL. bene sit tibi, vir optime.

EU. salvete vos omnes, pariter mihi carissima capita. quis casus nos coniunxit? nam nemo nostrum vidit alium annis, opinor, iam quadraginta. Mercurius caduceo suo non potuisset melius nos in unum contrahere. quid hic agitis?

PA. sedemus.

Eu. video; sed qua de causa?

Po. opperimur currum, qui nos devehat Antverpiam.

Eu. ad mercatum?

Po. scilicet; sed spectatores magis quam negotiatores; quanquam aliis aliud est negotii.

Eu. et nobis eodem est iter. verum quid obstat quominus eatis?

Po. nondum convenit cum aurigis.

Eu. difficile genus hominum. sed visne illis imponamus?

Po. liberet, si liceret.

Eu. simulemus nos velle simul abire pedites.

Po. citius credant cancros volaturos quam nos tam grandes pedibus hoc iter confecturos.

Gl. vultis rectum verumque consilium?

Po. maxime.

Gl. illi potant: id quo faciunt diutius, hoc plus erit periculi ne nos deiciant in lutum.

Po. prima luce venias oportet, si sobrium aurigam vis.

Gl. quo maturius perveniamus Antverpiam, nobis quattuor solis currum stipulemur. contemnendum censeo tantulum pecuniae. ita sedebimus commodius ac mutuis fabulis suavissime hoc iter faciemus.

Po. recte suadet Glycion.

Gl. transegi; conscendamus. vah, nunc mihi libet vivere, postquam ex tanto intervallo videre contigit mihi carissimos olim sodales.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] tandem? [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible] tandem artibus [illegible] et [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] adest neque [illegible] [illegible] vitat, utrinque [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

Po. dic igitur, quo te contulisti, relicta Lutetia?

Gl. recta in patriam. illic commoratus fere annum, dispicere coepi de deligendo vitae genere; quam ego rem non leve momentum habere credo ad felicitatem. circumspiciebam quid cuique succederet, quid secus.

Po. miror tibi tantum fuisse mentis, cum Lutetiae nihil esset te nugacius.

Gl. hoc ferebat aetas. at tamen, o bone, non meo Marte rem omnem gessi.

Po. mirabar.

Gl. priusquam quidquam aggrederer, adii quemdam e civibus natu grandem, longo rerum usu prudentissimum, totiusque civitatis testimonio probatissimum, ac meo quidem iudicio etiam felicissimum.

Eu. sapiebas.

Gl. huius usus consilio duxi uxorem.

Po. pulchre dotatam?

Gl. dote mediocri. ea res mihi plane cessit ex animi sententia.

Po. quot annos tum eras natus?

Gl. viginti ferme duos.

Po. o te felicem!

Gl. non totum hoc fortunae debeo, ne quid erres.

Po. quomodo sic?

Gl. dicam. alii prius diligunt quam deligant; ego iudicio delegi quam diligerem. cum ea vixi suavissime annos non plures octo.

Po. te reliquit orbum?

Gl. immo supersunt quadrigae liberorum, filii duo, filiae totidem.

Po. privatusne vivis an magistratu fungeris?

Gl. est mihi munus publicum. poterant contingere maiora; verum hoc mihi delegi, quod tantum habebat dignitatis, ut me vindicaret a contemptu, ceterum minime molestis negotiis obnoxium. ita nec est quod quisquam obiciat me mihi vivere, et est unde nonnunquam et amicis dem operam. hoc contentus nihil unquam magis ambii. verum sic gessi magistratum, ut illi ex me dignitas accreverit. hoc ego pulchrius duco quam ex muneris splendore dignitatem mutuo sumere.

Eu. nihil verius.

Gl. sic inter cives meos consenui carus omnibus.

Eu. istud vero difficillimum est, cum non abs re dictum sit, qui neminem habeat inimicum, eum nec amicum habere quemquam, et felicitatis semper invidiam esse comitem.

Gl. insignem felicitatem comitari solet invidia; mediocritas tuta est. et hoc mihi perpetuum studium fuit, ne quid mei commodi ex aliorum incommodis compararem. si quid aegritudinis obortum est animo, ut multa fert huius modi vita mortalium, protinus eicio ex animo.

Po. at sunt quaedam iniuriae quae vel placidissimo moveant stomachum.

Gl. nihil ego patior residere in animo meo.

certe nullus est tantus animi dolor quem patiar mecum ire cubitum.

Eu. nihil mirum si tu non senescis, qui tali sis animo.

Gl. atque adeo, ne quid taceam apud amicos, in primis cavi ne quid flagitii committerem, quod vel mihi vel liberis meis probro esse posset. nihil enim molestius animo sibi male conscio. quod si quid culpae admissum est, non eo cubitum prius quam me Deo reconciliaro. verae tranquillitatis fons est bene convenire cum Deo. nam qui sic vivunt, his non homines magnopere nocere possunt.

Eu. num te cruciat metus mortis?

Gl. nihilo magis quam dies nativitatis. scio moriendum; ista sollicitudo fortasse adimat mihi aliquot vitae dies, certe nihil possit adicere. itaque totam hanc curam Deo committo; ipse nihil aliud curo quam ut bene suaviterque vivam. non potest autem suaviter nisi qui bene.

Pa. at ego senescerem taedio, si tot annos degerem in eadem urbe, etiam si Romae contingat vivere.

Gl. habet quidem loci mutatio voluptatis non nihil; longinquae vero peregrinationes, ut prudentiam addunt fortasse, ita plurimum habent periculorum. mihi videor tutius totum orbem obire in tabula geographica, neque paulo plus videre in historiis quam si viginti totos annos, ad Ulyssis exemplum, per omnes terras ac maria

volitarem. habeo praediolum, quod abest ab urbe non plus quam duo milia passuum. ibi nonnunquam ex urbano fio rusticus; atque ibi recreatus redeo novus hospes in urbem. nec aliter saluto ac salutor quam si redissem ex insulis nuper inventis.

Eu. non adiuvas valetudinem medicina?

Gl. nihil mihi rei cum medicis. nec incidi venam unquam nec hausi potiones. si quid oboritur lassitudinis, moderatione victus aut rusticatione pello malum.

Eu. nihilne tibi cum studiis?

Gl. est. nam in his est praecipua vitae delectatio. verum his delecto me, non macero; si quidem vel ad voluptatem studeo vel ad utilitatem vitae, non autem ad ostentationem. cibo sumpto, aut pascor fabulis aut lectorem adhibeo. nec unquam incumbo libris ultra horam; tum surgo et, arrepta testudine, paulisper ambulans in cubiculo vel canto vel repeto mecum quod legi. mox ad librum redeo.

Eu. dic mihi bona fide; nullane sentis incommoda senectutis, quae feruntur esse plurima?

Gl. somnus aliquanto deterior est, nec perinde tenax memoria. liberavi fidem meam. exposui vobis magicas artes meas, quibus alo iuventutem meam. nunc utinam Pampirus narret nobis suae quoque vitae fabulam, qui satis belle portat aetatem. nam, ni fallor, me duobus aut tribus annis est grandior.

PA. dicam equidem, si vobis audire vacat tale somnium.

EU. immo gratissimum fuerit audire.

Autobiography of Pampirus.

PA. cum domum redissem, statim pater senex suadere coepit ut aliquod vitae genus amplecterer, unde non nihil quaestus accederet rei familiari; ac post longam consultationem placuit negotiatio.

PO. miror hoc vitae genus arrisisse potissimum.

PA. eram natura sitiens cognoscendi res novas, varias regiones, urbes, linguas, mores hominum. ad id maxime videbatur idonea negotiatio. quibus ex rebus nascitur et prudentia.

PO. sed misera, quippe quae plerumque magnis malis sit emenda.

PA. sic est. itaque pater numeravit sortem satis amplam, ut bene fortunante Mercurio negotiationem auspicarer. simulque ambiebatur uxor cum amplissima dote, sed ea forma quae vel indotatam commendare poterat.

EU. successit?

PA. immo, priusquam redirem domum, periit et sors et usura.

EU. naufragio fortasse.

PA. plane naufragio. nam impegimus in scopulum *quavis* Malea periculosiorem.

Eu. in quo mari occurrit iste scopulus, aut quod habet nomen?

Pa. mare non possum dicere, sed scopulus, plurimorum infamis exitio, Latine dicitur alea; quomodo vos Graeci nominetis nescio.

Eu. o te stultum!

Pa. immo stultior pater, qui tantam summam crederet adulescenti.

Gl. quid deinde factum est?

Pa. nihil actum: sed coepi cogitare de suspendio.

Gl. adeon' erat pater implacabilis? nam res sarciri potest; et venia datur primum experienti.

Pa. verum fortasse narras. sed interim miser excidi ab uxore. nam parentes puellae, simul ac cognoverunt haec auspicia, renuntiarunt affinitatem. et amabam perditissime.

Gl. miseret me tui. sed quid interim consilii temptatum est?

Pa. id quod solet in rebus desperatis. pater abdicabat, perierat res, perierat uxor; undique audiebam gurges, nepos, helluo. quid plura? serio mecum deliberabam utrum suspenderem me an conicerem memet in monasterium.

Eu. crudele consilium. scio utrum elegeris, mitius mortis genus.

Pa. immo quod mihi tunc visum est crudelius; adeo mihi displicebam totus.

Gl. atqui complures eo se deiciunt, ut suavius *vivant.*

Pa. collecto viatico, furtim me subduxi procul a patria.

Gl. quo tandem?

Pa. in Hiberniam; illic factus sum monachus.

Gl. apud Hibernos igitur hibernasti?

Pa. non; sed duos menses apud hos versatus navigavi in Scotiam.

Gl. quid te offendit apud illos?

Pa. nihil nisi quod institutum illud mihi videbatur mitius quam pro meritis eius qui non uno suspendio dignus esset.

Eu. quid in Scotia fecisti?

Pa. illic factus sum Carthusianus.

Gl. quot menses apud illos egisti Scotos?

Pa. propemodum sex.

Gl. o constantiam!

Eu. quid illic offendit?

Pa. quia mihi visa est vita segnis ac delicata. deinde multos illic repperi non admodum sani cerebri, ob solitudinem, ut arbitror. mihi parum erat cerebri; verebar ne totum periret.

Po. quo deinde devolasti?

Pa. in Galliam. illic repperi quosdam totos pullatos, ex instituto divi Benedicti, qui colore vestis testantur se lugere in hac vita. hic egi menses undecim.

Eu. quid obstitit quominus illic maneres perpetuo?

Pa. quia plus illic repperi caerimoniarum *quam* verae pietatis. praeterea audieram esse

quosdam his multo sanctiores, quos Bernardus ad severiorem disciplinam revocasset. pulla veste mutata in candidam, apud hos vixi menses decem.

Eu. hic quid offendebat?

Pa. nihil admodum. nam hos repperi sat commodos sodales. sed iam mihi decretum erat aut non esse monachum aut insigniter esse monachum. tandem fessus inquirendo sic mecum cogitabam: 'ut semel omnem sanctimoniam assequar, petam Terram Sanctam ac redibo domum sanctimonia onustus.'

Po. num eo profectus es?

Pa. maxime.

Po. unde erat viaticum?

Pa. miror istud nunc denique tibi venire in mentem.

Gl. quam artem faciebas?

Pa. chiromanticam.

Gl. ubi eam didiceras?

Pa. quid refert?

Gl. quo praeceptore?

Pa. eo qui nihil non docet, ventre. praedicebam praeterita, futura, praesentia.

Gl. et sciebas?

Pa. nihil minus; sed divinabam audacter, idque tuto, videlicet prius accepto pretio.

Po. an ars tam ridicula poterat alere te?

Pa. poterat, et quidem cum duobus famulis. tantum est ubique fatuorum et fatuarum. at tamen,

cum Hierosolyma adirem, addideram me in comitatum cuiusdam divitis, qui natus annos septuaginta negabat se aequo animo moriturum, nisi prius adisset Hierosolyma.

Eu. ac domi reliquerat uxorem?

Pa. atque etiam liberos sex.

Eu. o senem impie pium! atque illinc redisti sanctus?

Pa. verumne fatear? aliquanto deterior quam iveram.

Eu. sic, ut audio, excussus est religionis amor.

Pa. immo magis incanduit. itaque reversus in Italiam addixi me militiae.

Eu. itane religionem venabaris in bello? quo quid esse potest sceleratius?

Pa. erat sancta militia.

Eu. fortasse in Turcas.

Pa. immo sanctius aliquid, ut tum quidem praedicabant.

Eu. quidnam?

Pa. Iulius Secundus belligerabat adversus Gallos. porro militiam mihi commendabat etiam multarum rerum experientia.

Eu. multarum, sed malarum.

Pa. ita post comperi. at tamen hic durius vixi quam in monasteriis.

Eu. quid tum postea?

Pa. iam mihi vacillare coepit animus utrum ad *negotiationem* intermissam redirem an religionem ad

fugientem persequerer. interim venit in mentem utrumque alteri posse coniungi.

Eu. quid? ut simul esses et negotiator et monachus?

Pa. quidni? nihil religiosius ordinibus Mendicantium; at tamen nihil similius negotiationi. volitant per omnes terras ac maria, multa vident, multa audiunt; penetrant omnes domos plebeiorum, nobilium, regum.

Eu. at non negotiantur.

Pa. saepe nobis felicius.

Eu. quod genus ex his delegisti?

Pa. omnes formas expertus sum.

Eu. nulla placuit?

Pa. immo placuissent omnes, si licuisset statim negotiari. verum perpendebam mihi diu sudandum in choro, priusquam crederetur mihi negotiatio. denique, cum esset nuntiata mors patris, domum reversus ad veterem negotiationem redii.

Eu. dic nobis bona fide, qui nullum vitae genus non expertus es, quid omnium maxime probas?

Pa. non omnibus omnia congruunt; mihi nullum magis arridet quam hoc quod secutus sum.

Eu. multa tamen incommoda habet negotiatio.

Pa. sic est. sed, quando nullum vitae genus omnibus caret incommodis, 'hanc Spartam quae contigit orno.'

Autobiography of Eusebius.

PA. verum nunc Eusebius non gravabitur apud amicos vitae suae scaenam aliquam explicare.

EU. immo totam fabulam, si videtur; nam habet actus non multos.

GL. erit magnopere gratum.

EU. cum redissem in patriam, annum apud me deliberavi quodnam vitae genus amplecti vellem; simulque me ipsum exploravi, ad quod genus essem idoneus. interim oblatum est sacerdotium satis opimum; accepi. mihi, ut sunt res humanae, exoptandum videbatur. an mediocrem felicitatem esse putatis subito velut e caelo dari tot commoda, dignitatem, aedes honestas et bene instructas, annuos reditus satis amplos, sodalicium honorificum, deinde templum ubi, si libeat, vaces religioni?

PO. in isto genere vixisti perpetuo?

EU. perpetuo, nisi quod interim quattuor annos primum egi Patavii.

PO. quam ob rem?

EU. hos annos ita partitus sum, ut sex menses darem studio medicinae, reliquum tempus theologiae.

PO. cur id?

EU. quo melius et animum et corpus meum moderarer et amicis consulerem. nam et contionor nonnunquam pro mea sapientia. sic hactenus satis tranquille vixi, contentus unico sacerdotio, nec

praeterea quidquam ambiens, recusaturus etiam si offeratur.

Pa. utinam liceret discere quid agant ceteri nostri sodales, quibuscum tum familiariter viximus!

Eu. de nonnullis possum commemorare quaedam; sed video nos non procul abesse Antverpia. quare, si videtur, conveniemus in idem deversorium; ibi per otium de ceteris conferemus.

The two coachmen.

Auriga A. unde tam miseram sarcinam nactus es, lusce?

Auriga B. immo quo tu defers istud onus, ganeo?

A. debueras istos frigidos senes alicubi effundere in urticetum, ut calescerent.

B. immo tu istum gregem cura ut praecipites alicubi in profundam lamam, ut refrigerentur; nam calent plus satis.

A. non soleo praecipitare sarcinam meam.

B. non? atqui nuper vidi te sex Carthusianos deiecisse in caenum sic ut pro candidis emergerent nigri; tu interim, quasi re bene gesta, ridebas.

A. nec iniuria; dormiebant omnes ac multum ponderis addebant currui meo.

B. at mei senes egregie sublevarunt currum meum, per totum iter perpetuo garrientes. nunquam vidi meliores.

A. non soles tamen talibus delectari.

B. sed hi seniculi boni sunt.

A. quomodo scis?

B. quia per eos ter bibi cervisiam insigniter bonam.

A. hahahae! sic tibi boni sunt.

XIII.

Erasmus and his godson, or The art of knowledge.

DESIDERIUS ERASMUS. ERASMIUS.

DE. quomodo succedunt tua studia, Erasmi?

ER. Musis, ut apparet, parum faventibus; sed felicius succederent, si quid abs te possem impetrare.

DE. nihil non impetrabis, modo sit in rem tuam; dic tantum quid rei sit.

ER. non dubito quin nihil sit artium reconditarum quod te fugiat.

DE. utinam vera praedices!

ER. audio artem esse quandam cognitionis, quae hoc praestet, ut homo minimo negotio ediscat omnes disciplinas liberales.

DE. quid audio? vidisti codicem?

ER. vidi, sed vidi tantum, quod non erat doctoris auxilium.

DE. *quid* continebat liber?

Er. varias animantium formas, draconum, leonum, pardorum, variosque circulos, et in his descriptas voces, partim Graecas, partim Latinas, partim Hebraicas, aliasque barbaricarum linguarum.

De. intra quot dies pollicebatur titulus disciplinarum cognitionem?

Er. intra quattuordecim.

De. magnifica sane pollicitatio; sed nosti quemquam per istam artem evasisse doctum?

Er. nequaquam.

De. neque quisquam alius vidit unquam aut visurus est, nisi postquam viderimus aliquem per artem alchemisticam evasisse divitem.

Er. equidem optarem artem esse veram.

De. fortasse quod piget litteras tantis sudoribus emere.

Er. scilicet.

De. atqui sic visum est superis. opes istas vulgares, aurum, gemmas, argentum, palatia, regnum, nonnunquam largiuntur ignavis et immerentibus; sed quae verae sunt opes ac proprie nostrae sunt, eas voluerunt parari laboribus. nec oportet nobis videri molestum laborem, quo res tanta paratur, cum cernamus plurimos homines per horrenda discrimina, per non aestimandos sudores, eluctari ad res plane viles, si cum eruditione conferantur; nec tamen semper assequuntur quod ambiunt. et habent studiorum labores multum admixtum mellis, si paulum in ea

processeris. iam in te bona ex parte situm est, ut magnam taedii partem amputes.

Er. quonam pacto?

De. primum, ut animum inducas amare studia; deinde, ut ea mireris.

Er. quibus rationibus hoc fiet?

De. contemplare quam multos ditarint, quam multos ad summam dignitatem auctoritatemque provexerint litterae; simulque tecum considera quantum intersit inter hominem et pecudem.

Er. probe mones.

De. deinde mansuefacias ingenium tuum oportet, ut possit secum consistere atque his delectari, quae utilitatem adferunt potius quam voluptatem. nam quae per se sunt honesta, etiam si initio non nihil habent molestiae, tamen consuetudine dulcescunt. ita fiet ut et minus fatiges praeceptorem et ipse facilius percipias, iuxta dictum Isocrateum aureis litteris in fronte codicis tui pingendum, 'si es *philomathes*, eris *polymathes*.'

Er. satis adest celeritatis in percipiendo; sed mox effluit quod perceptum est.

De. itaque pertusum mihi narras dolium.

Er. haud multum erras. sed quid remedii?

De. explenda est rima, ne perfluat.

Er. quibus rebus?

De. non gypso, sed diligentia. qui voces ediscit non intellecta sententia, mox obliviscitur; nam verba, ut inquit Homerus, 'alata' sunt et *facile avolant*, nisi sententiarum pondere librantur.

prima igitur cura sit ut rem penitus intellegas, dein tecum verses ac repetas.

Er. istud quam sit difficile satis intellego.

De. quisquis enim habet animum adeo volubilem, ut nulli cogitationi possit immorari, nec diu potest audire loquentem nec infigere memoriae quod didicit. plumbo potest aliquid imprimi quod maneat in loco; aquae aut argento vivo, quoniam assidue fluitant, nihil potest imprimi. quod si poteris ingenium tuum mansuefacere, dum assidue versaris inter eruditos, quorum sermones cottidie tam multa proferunt digna cognitu, minimo labore disces quam plurima.

Er. profecto sic est.

De. nam praeter sermones conviviorum, praeter cottidiana colloquia, statim a prandio audies octo lepidissima dicta, ex probatissimis auctoribus selecta, totidem a cena. iam mihi considera quantam haec summam conficiant in singulos menses et annos.

Er. magnificam, si possim meminisse.

De. ad haec, cum nihil audies nisi bene Latine loquentes, quid obstat quominus intra paucos menses ediscas Latine, cum illiterati pueri Gallicam aut Hispanicam linguam discant exiguo temporis spatio?

Er. sequar tuum consilium experiarque num possit hoc ingenium Musarum iugo mansuescere.

De. ego aliam artem cognitionis non novi quam curam, amorem, assiduitatem.

NOTES.

A, B, C, etc. refer to the General Notes on Syntax.

I.

John and Silvio, who are day-boys, are on their way to school between 5 and 6 in the morning. The boarders would have been roused at 5 by a loud shout of *surgite*, 'get up!' In the time of Erasmus, morning school went on from 6 to 10. Dinner (*prandium*) was at 10 or 11; supper (*cena*) at 5 or 6; bed-time at 8 or thereabouts. Breakfast (at about 8) was introduced in schools and universities in the Fifteenth Century; but it was long regarded as an 'extra,' to be dispensed with by the more hardy and economical students. It was a very informal meal (consisting of a mug of beer and a crust of bread) called *biberia* or 'drink' (the *bever* of the old English schools).

Page 1.

1. **cur adeo curris?** John, who is running, overtakes Silvio, who is walking.

4. **ante recitatum catalogum,** 'before the calling of the roll.' Participial constructions like this are common in Latin; cf. *ante conditam urbem* 'before the foundation of the city,' *ex civibus amissis dolor* 'grief from the loss of fellow-citizens.'

5. **actum est de pelle mea,** 'it is all up with my skin.'

6. **hac quidem—periculi,** 'on this score at least *there is not a bit of* danger.' For the partitive genitive see B. 6.

7. **quinta**, *hora* understood, 'five o'clock.' Erasmus uses our reckoning of the hours. In classical Latin *quinta hora* means '11 o'clock,' the hours being reckoned from 6 A.M.

8. **manus—dividit**, a roundabout way of saying:—'it is not yet half-past five.' For *aequis spatiis* see D. 2 (*c*).

10. **vix habeo fidem**, 'I put little trust.'

12. **campanae**, i.e. the church bell rung at 5 o'clock to arouse the town.

15. **sed est—timeam**, 'but there is something else which causes me even greater fear.' For this use of the subjunctive see F. 5.

16. **reddenda est**. See H. 1.

memoriter generally means 'with good memory,' 'accurately,' rather than simply 'from memory.'

lectio, properly 'reading,' our 'lesson,' the English word being derived from the Latin through the French *leçon*. Cf. 'lesson' in the sense of a 'reading from Scripture.'

17. **vereor ut possim**, 'I have fear as to being able,' i.e. 'I fear I cannot.' We may also have *vereor ne non possim* in this sense.

Page 2.

1. **commune**, emphatic:—'we share the danger you speak of.'

3. **illi**. For this use of the dative see C. 3.

9. **vae nostro corio**, 'woe betide our hide!' See C. 1 (*b*), and cf. the famous words *vae victis*. The word *corium* strictly denotes the 'hide' of animals. Sometimes it is used comically of the human skin, as tanned by the rod.

vel Orbilio plagosior. Orbilius was the very severe schoolmaster of Horace, who calls him *plagosus Orbilius* (II *Epistles*, i. 70). A minor poet speaks of his cane and more formidable leather scourge. He was an ex-soldier, and did not take up the profession of schoolmaster till he was 50. He was nearly 100 *when* he died.

13. **nobis—cavendum**. See H. 1.

16. **reddamus—inspiciente**, 'let us repeat the lesson to

one another, while one says it aloud and the other looks at the book.' For the ablative absolute see D. 2 (*h*).

19. **fac praesenti sis animo,** 'take care to show presence of mind.' For this construction cf. *visne illis imponamus?* (35, 10); and contrast *fac ut niteat tota domus* (12, 10). For the ablative of description see D. 2 (*g*).

21. **deponerem—adesset—possit.** See F. 2.

23. **securus animo.** See D. 3 (*d*).

II.

This is a delightful little lecture, well illustrated by the sombre but beautiful picture of the Dutch boy and his master in the National Gallery.—'The Lesson' (ascribed to Jan Vermeer). Erasmus has an equal horror of two extremes of behaviour in the young,—glumness on the one hand and forwardness on the other.

Page 3.

4. **sit,** jussive subjunctive; see F. 1.

7. **cave—alternis tibiis,** 'beware of shifting from one leg to another.'

8. **nec mordebis.** The future indicative with negative is a frequent way of conveying a prohibition in Latin. So we say, 'you will kindly not do this.'

9. **prae se ferat,** lit. 'bear before itself,' i.e. 'display.'

11. **quid si mediter?** 'what if I were to practise?' This is the ordinary meaning of the verb.

20. **attentus—dicat,** 'be on the alert for what he (your superior) says.'

21. **paucis,** *verbis* understood.

24. **quantum temporis.** See A. 5 and B. 6.

Page 4.

4. **matris,** objective genitive; see B. 4.

7. **si id pace licet tua.** See D. 2 (*f*). Translate:—'if you *kindly* allow me.'

8. **bene habet**, an impersonal phrase,—'good!'

11. **sic—ut**, 'with this qualification that....' For the consecutive subjunctive see F. 5.

12. **lautius**, 'a greater dainty (than usual)'; cf. *longius* (19) 'longer than usual' or 'rather long.'

13. **instabitur**, impersonal use of the passive, frequent in Latin. Translate:—'if you are pressed.'

14. **parce loqui.** See G. 5.

16. **tenuis fortunae sodales.** See B. 5.

17. **neminem deferto**, 'tell no tales of any one.'

18. **videris**, future perfect, idiomatic here; cf. *nisi adfuero* (1, 4). Translate:—'if you see.'

III.

A contrast to the last dialogue. Here we have the boys' point of view, and also a more humorous pedagogue.

Page 5.

1. **iamdudum—invitat**, idiomatic. Translate:—'has long been inviting.'

animus, 'inclination.'

5. **qui—extorqueat**, denoting purpose; see F. 4.

7. **apte—extorqueat**, 'yes, *wrench* is a well chosen word.'

8. **clavam.** Hercules was ordinarily represented with a club in ancient art.

13. **hic**, 'in this respect,' i.e. in giving holidays.

idemque, 'and also.'

15. **non admodum**, 'not altogether,' 'not quite,' ironical.

verecundae frontis. See B. 5.

quem—repellat, consecutive; see F. 5. Translate:—'not to be repulsed at once by his cruel repartees.'

22. **hominis**, contemptuous,—'of the fellow.'

Page 6.

1. *magnam* **initurus gratiam**, 'confident that you will win *great gratitude.*'

4. **successerit**, impersonal. Translate:—'if I do not succeed.'

8. **bene fortunet—Mercurius.** Cocles asks for the blessing of Mercury, messenger of the gods and therefore patron of messengers.

9. **salve, praeceptor.** Cocles has now reached the lion's den.

10. **quid sibi vult nugator?** 'what does the trifler mean?' For *sibi vult* see C. 1 (*a*).

12. **satis iam salveo,** 'I am well enough already,' i.e. without your *salve.*

14. **orat te—veniam.** See A. 7.

15. **ludendi.** See H. 2.

16. **nihil aliud quam,** idiomatic,—'(you do) nothing else than....'

20. **sane—facit,** 'yes, you grasp a point that tells in your favour.'

lusu opus est. See D. 2 (*d*).

24. **si quid—cessatum est,** 'if there has been any slackness hitherto.' For the impersonal passive cf. *si instabitur* (4, 13).

26. **o sartores!** The master is amused with the boy's term, 'it shall be repaired' or 'made good,' and answers:—'fine cobblers you!'

istud futurum, supply *esse*,—accusative and infinitive after *erit sponsor*='will promise.'

28. **capitis mei periculo,** 'at (lit. *with*) the peril of my head,' ablative of attendant circumstances; see D. 2 (*h*). Here *caput* means strictly 'civil rights,' 'position'; cf. our phrase 'it is as much as my place is worth.' The pedagogue interprets it literally and answers:—'nay rather, at the peril of your hide.'

non dubitem, 'I should not hesitate'; see F. 2.

Page 7.

1. **hic periculum—fidei,** 'in this matter I will make trial of the quality *of* your good faith.'

2. **si dederis verba—egeris,** 'if you cheat me (lit. give me

mere words), in vain will you plead with me hereafter.' Ovid has *curis dare verba*, 'to beguile cares.'

6. **exoravi.** Cocles has now returned to his friends.

7. **lepidum caput**, 'charming fellow.'

amamus te plurimum. See A. 7.

10. **de meo tergo pendendum est**, 'the score must be paid off my back.'

vestro omnium nomine. See B. 1.

13. **cavebitur.** Cf. *instabitur* (4, 13), *cessatum est* (6, 25).

IV.

The boys have been reading in school the Fifth Book of the *Aeneid*; and their conversation is coloured by reminiscences of it.

15. **pransis.** See Introduction to Dialogue I.

18. **utraque—pedibus.** See D. 2 (*h*).

19. **aliud atque aliud**, 'one after another.'

22. **cum periculo.** The *cum* is not necessary in such phrases; cf. 6, 28.

nolim—medicis, 'I should not like to open an account with the doctors.'

Page 8.

1. **hastae innixum salire**, 'pole-jumping'; see G. 1.

3. **si quidem**, 'since'; cf. 40, 15.

6. **caestuum.** Vincent recoils in horror from the recollection of what he has read in Virgil about the ancient boxing-gloves. They were leather thongs tied round the hands of the boxers, sometimes as high as the elbow; and they were often covered with metal studs or loaded with lead, and were hence called 'limb-breakers.'

Cf. *Aeneid*, v. 400 ff.:—'He flung down a pair of gloves of giant weight, with whose hard hide, bound about his wrists, valiant Eryx was wont to come to battle. They stood amazed; *so stiff and grim lay the vast seven-fold ox-hide sewed in with lead and iron.*'

8. **carcer.** At the starting-place in the Roman Circus Maximus there was a row of vaulted chambers called *carceres* or 'prisons,' each to contain one chariot and horses. At one time there were as many as twelve of these. Their front doors opened on to the Arena. At a given signal they were thrown open simultaneously. Compare the 'starting-gate' of the modern race-course.

10. **qui proponeret,** final, 'to offer'; see F. 4.

20. **cum sit, causal;** see F. 6.

Page 9.

6. **artifex,** 'artist,' 'professional.'

11. **vobis cordi est.** See E. 1 (*b*).

V.

Paul is a fine sportsman, with a magnificent contempt for the childish suggestions of his companions, which reaches its climax in the taunt that they might just as well ride on a walking-stick.

13. **trahit sua quemque voluptas,** a quotation from Virgil, *Eclogues*, ii. 65.

17. **valeant apri,** 'good-bye to wild boars!'

Page 10.

1. **difficile, sed pulchrum.** He is thinking of a Greek proverb which means:—'Fine things are difficult.'

8. **delicatioris palati.** See B. 5.

13. **facessam negotium,** 'I will cause trouble.'

18. **quid si—micemus digitis,** 'what if we two were to play *morra*?' The phrase *micare digitis* means literally 'to move quickly with the fingers'; cf. *promicabat et currebat* (33, 8) and Ovid's *cor timore micat.*

The game now called *morra* in Italy is here referred to. It is played by two persons. They simultaneously hold up their right hands with some fingers, all, or none extended.

At the same moment each calls out a number which he guesses to be the total of the fingers held up by himself and his opponent. Sometimes in modern Italy the game is used to settle which of two persons is to pay a wine bill. Cicero quotes, as a proverbial expression for extreme honesty, the phrase,—'one with whom you could play *morra* in the dark.' In the light, of course, it could be seen at once whether a guess was successful.

22. **quid si certemus nucibus?** Five different games of 'nuts' (cf. our 'marbles') are described in the *Nux*, a poem formerly attributed to Ovid. In the simplest form of the game the players pitch nuts into a hole in the ground or a narrow-necked jar. In another game four nuts are placed on the ground to form a pyramid. The first player aims with his nut, so as to scatter the pyramid. If he does this, he may win all four nuts by making two cannons, flipping his nut at them on the ground.

23. **nuces—pueris relinquamus.** *nuces relinquere* is a proverb for 'to put away childish things.'

28. **equitare in harundine longa,** a quotation from Horace, II *Satires*, iii. 248. The passage is thus rendered by Conington:—

To ride a stick, to build a paper house,
Play odd and even, harness mouse and mouse,—
If a grown man professed to find delight
In things like these, you'd call him mad outright.

VI.

The extreme rudeness of the master to the servant strikes us as remarkable, especially when we compare the *Lecture on Manners* delivered to the boy in Dialogue II. Elsewhere Erasmus mentions *famuli* 'men-servants' as a chief item in the heavy expenditure necessary for a wandering scholar like himself. Other items are the aid of amanuenses, the cost of *keeping horses*, frequent journeys, social and charitable obligations.

Page 11.

1. **iamdudum clamo.** Note the idiom,—'I have been shouting a long time.'

3. **tibi—excutiam.** See C. 1 (*b*).

4. **in multam lucem,** 'right into broad day-light.'

qui frugi sunt, 'who are any good,' lit. 'who are for fruit'; see C. 6.

10. **tibi—tuis oculis.** Both these datives fall under C. 3.

14. **calceos—caligas.** The *calceus* was a closed leather shoe; the *caliga* a strong heavy sole studded with nails, the upper part consisting of a series of thongs, originally the Roman military boot.

15. **foris.** See E. 1.

Page 12.

2. **expediti,** 'unencumbered,' i.e. free from other occupations.

11. **vapulabis.** For the active form with passive meaning cf. *fio*, *exulo*, *veneo*.

12. **hic—novi,** 'in this I recognise.'

15. **ut hic—furcifer,** 'how the rascal keeps his mind dwelling on this!'

non prandeo domi. Mark the present. We have the same idiom, —'I do not dine at home.' For the locative *domi* see E. 1.

16. **sub horam decimam,** 'just about ten o'clock.' *sub* with the accusative, used of time, may mean (1) 'just before,' (2) 'just about,' (3) 'just after.' This passage gives us the approximate time of the early dinner, i.e. 10 or 11 A.M.—the same for adults as for the young. See Introduction to Dialogue I.

18. **tibi quidem prospectum,** 'yes, you have provided for yourself'; see C. 1 (*a*).

19. **nihil est quod edam.** See F. 5.

20. **est quod esurias,** 'there is something to be hungry on.'

21. **esuriendo.** See H. 3.

25. **te asinum tantum,** 'a great big donkey like you.'

Page 13.

1. **est tibi abeundum.** See H. 1.

3. **sex—passus.** See A. 4. The word *passus* means a Roman 'pace' (or double step) of five feet. Our military 'pace' (=Roman *gradus*) is 2½ feet. *mille passuum* is the Roman mile.

4. **cousulam—pigritiae.** See C. 1 (*a*).

5. **conficies—ibis,** a frequent way of giving an order in Latin; cf. *nec mordebis labrum* (3, 8).

8. **Cervo.** So we have the Stag and the White Hart as the names of inns.

10. **convenies mercatorem.** See A. 1.

14. **ad Kalendas Graecas,** i.e. 'never,'—Kalends, Nones, and Ides being a specially Roman notation.

16. **si quid—librorum.** See B. 6.

18. **quanti,** 'at how much'; see E. 2.

21. **unde—pascas,** 'on which to feed'; see F. 5.

23. **curabis—coquendum.** See H. 1.

24. **audin',** for *audisne*; so *vin'* for *visne*.

Page 14.

8. **hoc anno.** See D. 3 (*e*).

10. **donec mollescant.** See F. 4.

19. **lorum cura sarciendum.** Cf. *eum curabis coquendum* (13, 23).

25. **totum triduum.** See A. 5.

Page 15.

6. **restat,** 'remains to be done.'

VII.

EPIMENIDES.

He went into the woods a laughing boy;
Each flower was in his heart; the happy bird
Flitting across the morning sun, or heard
From wayside thicket, was to him a joy....

Then wondrous sleep fell on him; many a year
His lids were closed. Youth left him and he woke
A careful noter of men's ways; of clear
And lofty spirit. Sages, when he spoke,
Forgot their systems; and the wordly-wise
Shrunk from the gaze of truth with baffled eyes.

12. **qui ista cogites**, 'in that you entertain these thoughts'; see F. 6.

15. **nescio qua—dulcedine**, 'with some strange charm.' This couplet is from Ovid's *Epistles from Pontus*, i. 4. The poet had been banished by Augustus to Tomi on the western shore of the Black Sea.

21. **Epimenides**, a prophet and physician of Crete, whose story is to a great extent legendary. He was said to be the son of the nymph Baltê, and to have been supplied by the nymphs with constant food, since he was never seen to eat. Some denied the story of his long sleep mentioned below, asserting that he remained all the time a wanderer in the mountains, studying medicinal botany.

In Solon's time he was invited to visit Athens, in order to cure an epidemic; in this he was completely successful. Some think that the name Epimenides is a mythical one like Orpheus; for another story represents him as coming to Athens again a century or more later. Accordingly it is thought that his miraculous sleep was an invention in order to reconcile the two accounts.

Page 16.

5. **mentieris**. The occurrence of this word in connexion with the story of Epimenides is curious. For the quotation of St Paul (*Titus* i. 12) from 'a prophet of their own' to the effect that 'the Cretans are always liars' is usually ascribed to Epimenides. Cf. *perge mentiri* (line 19).

7. **ambulandi gratia**. According to one version of the story, he had been sent by his father in search of a sheep.

urbem egressus. See A. 1.

9. **quadraginta septem**. Ancient writers gave 57 years, *not 47, as the* duration of his slumber.

10. **somnum continuaret.** The story of the Sleeping Beauty will occur to every one as a parallel. Then there is Washington Irving's *Rip Van Winkle*, a Dutch colonist of the state of New York, who meets a strange man in a ravine. Rip helps him to carry a keg, and on the first opportunity takes a drink from it; whereupon he falls into a stupor and sleeps for twenty years. On waking he finds that his wife is dead, his daughter married, his village all changed, and America independent.

11. **incredible dictu.** See D. 3 (*d*).

monstri simile. See B. 4 and cf. *verisimile* (24, 10).

16. **bene—redierit,** 'Epimenides fared well in that at last he did come to himself.' For *redierit* see F. 6.

21. **somno solutus.** See D. 1 (*b*).

Page 17.

3. **bellorum calamitate.** See Introduction to Dialogue X.

4. **humanae vitae comoedia**, i.e. human beings are mere helpless puppets on the world's stage.

VIII.

The Wanderer's Return contains several allusions to the return of the great wanderer Ulysses after twenty years of travel, as described in the *Odyssey*. The recognition of Ulysses by a corn on his toe is Erasmus's little joke. In Homer's story he is identified by a scar on his thigh due to a wound received from a wild-boar while hunting, as doubtless Erasmus knew quite well.

5. **aut parum—video,** 'if I am not too short-sighted, I see....'

7. **immo**, corrective, 'no!' So also in line 13.

8. **ex animo tuum,** 'yours from the heart,' 'sincerely yours.'

13. **insulis fortunatis,** 'the islands of the blest,' spoken of by the Greek poets, and placed by them in the ocean in the far west.

16. **rediit**, to his island home of Ithaca, off the coast of Epirus.

18. **uxore**, i.e. Penelope.

canis, i.e. Argus. Erasmus omits to notice the pathetic incident of the dog's death immediately after the recognition of his master. This is Homer's description :—'When he saw Odysseus standing by, Argus wagged his tail and dropped both his ears; but nearer to his master he had not strength to draw. But Odysseus looked aside and wiped away a tear that he easily hid from the swineherd Eumaeus.... Upon Argus came the fate of black death even in the hour that he beheld Odysseus again, in the twentieth year' (*Odyssey* XVII. 300 ff.).

19. **vetulus.** Mark the fondling force of the diminutive, —'dear old dog' or 'poor old dog.'

Page 18.

5. **nihil illa fidelius**, in spite of the solicitations of many suitors.

Pallas addiderat—senium, to give him the appearance of a beggar. 'Athena touched him with her wand. His fair flesh she withered on his supple limbs, and made waste his yellow hair from off his head, and over all his limbs she cast the skin of a very old man, and dimmed his two eyes, erewhile so fair' (*Odyssey* XIII. 429 ff.).

9. **nutrix**, i.e. Eurycleia.

10. **illi pedes lavat.** See C. 4.

17. **excitando foculo.** Cf. *findendis lignis* (22), and see C. 6 and H. 4.

24. **si praeconem—cornu**, 'if you were acting the part of a crier, it would serve as a trumpet; if you were sounding a war-note, it would be a bugle.' The accusatives *praeconem* and *bellicum* are both 'cognate,' representing *praeconis actum* and *bellicum cantum*. See A. 6.

27. **o me felicem!** See A. 1.

29. **terrarum angulus**, a reminiscence of Horace, *Odes*, II. 6, *ille terrarum mihi praeter omnes angulus ridet*.

Page 19.

2. **in tanta luce.** *lux* not unfrequently denotes 'the public view.' Thus Cicero says:—*in luce atque in oculis civium.* Translate *clarissima luce* below :—'in the broadest daylight.'

6. **foro.** The Forum or Market-place was the central square of ancient Rome.

7. **redis—nobis,** 'we see you returning.' *nobis* is 'ethic dative'; see C. 1 (*c*).

8. **venatus—sum sedulo,** i.e. for some snug appointment.

11. **Pamphagus,** a Greek name meaning 'all-devouring'; hence *lupus hians* 'hungry wolf' (line 14).

IX.

This is a thoroughly characteristic piece of Erasmus, with (1) its jokes about food and national peculiarities, (2) its quotations from his favourite Latin poets, Terence, Horace and Virgil, and (3) its allusion to Roman history. The complaint about the necessity of 'tips' to the rich man's servants and the tyranny of custom will strike the reader as very modern.

Page 20.

1. **mirum in modum.** Mark the force of *in* with the accusative,—'to a wonderful extent.'

3. **parvo constant.** See D. 3 (*c*) and cf. the phrase, *multo sanguine Romanis victoria stetit,* lit. 'the victory stood to the Romans at much blood.'

10. **suillas—non attingo,** 'pork I like too much to touch it.' So Cicero has *non loqui prae maerore potuit,* 'he was too sad to speak.'

ne quid offendam, 'for fear of coming to grief at all,' i.e. 'for fear of its disagreeing with me.' For *quid* see A. 6.

14. **ut—utar,** 'to quote from a poem of Horace.'

16. **tres mihi convivae—palato,** from II *Epistles*, ii. 61, '*I can almost see three guests of mine disagreeing, while they call for quite different fare as their tastes vary.*'

18. **quot homines—mos**, quoted from Terence's play, *Phormio*, 454.

19. **suus cuique mos**, 'every man follows his own bent.' See C. 4.

21. **reperias.** See F. 2.

23. **venatio**, primarily 'the chase,' then 'game' generally, then especially 'the flesh of deer,' 'venison,' which word comes from *venatio* through the French *venaison*.

24. **Midas**, a mythical king of Phrygia, proverbial for his great wealth, represented in Greek drama with the ears of a satyr, which were afterwards lengthened into those of an ass,—a nick-name for a millionaire.

25. **nostri amantissimus.** See B. 4.

mihi misit dono. See C. 6.

26. **minoris emam.** See E. 2.

Page 21.

11. **soleas**, generic subjunctive; see F. 5.

16. **duobus—canibus assequimur.** See D. 2 (*c*).

17. **improbitate**, generally used not simply of 'badness,' but 'want of moderation,' 'relentlessness,' 'untiringness,' sometimes of troublesome animals and insects, e.g. monkeys and flies. See more on *improbus* below.

18. **admirari**, infinitive as subject of sentence; see G. 1.

discendi ardorem. See B. 4.

19. **Vergilius scripsit**, in *Georgic* I. 146.

20. **improbus**, a favourite word of Virgil in the senses of 'excessive,' 'relentless,' 'persistent,' 'enormous.'

Page 22.

7. **Romanum Capitolium.** The Capitoline Hill had two summits, the northern one called the *Arx* or Citadel, and the southern, which was the site of the *Capitolium*, i.e. the temple of Jupiter Optimus Maximus. So Livy, describing the event referred to, says:—*Arx Capitoliumque in ingenti periculo fuit (v. 47).* According to the story, at the time of the Gallic

28. **summa est iniuria.** He is adapting the well-known proverb, *summum ius summa iniuria*, i.e. too strict adherence to the letter of the law is the greatest injustice.

29. **patriae pietas**, 'devotion to fatherland'; see B. 4.

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4. **bellum esse iustum.** There is a well-known saying of Erasmus:—'When princes purpose to exhaust a commonwealth, they speak of a just war.'

6. **si iustum est principi.** 'It is the people,' says Erasmus elsewhere, 'who build cities, while the madness of princes destroys them.' And again:—'Of all birds the Eagle alone has seemed to wise men the type of royalty, a bird neither beautiful nor musical nor good for food, but murderous, greedy, the curse of all.'

9. **incendere domos—occidere innoxios.** The best commentary on these words is the account given of the sack of Rome in 1527:—'It is impossible to describe, or even to imagine, the misery and horror of the scene which followed. Whatever a city taken by storm can dread from military rage, unrestrained by discipline; whatever excesses the ferocity of the Germans, the avarice of the Spaniards, or the licentiousness of the Italians could commit, these the wretched inhabitants were obliged to suffer. Churches, palaces, and the houses of private persons were plundered without distinction. No age or character or sex was exempt from injury. Nor did these outrages cease, when the first fury of the storm was over. The Imperialists kept possession of Rome several months; and during all that time the insolence and brutality of the soldiers hardly abated' (Robertson, *Charles V.*, Bk IV.).

11. **ad mactandum bovem**, a frequent method of denoting purpose; see H. 5.

16. **non admodum.** Cf. 5, 15.

17. **divo Christophoro.** St Christopher was a Christian martyr of the third century, who is said to have perished in Lycia under the Decian persecution. He was of gigantic stature; and, on becoming a Christian, engaged in the charitable work of carrying pilgrims over a river. One day

a little child requested his aid. It was the Infant Christ. Thus is explained the name *Christophorus*, 'the Christ-bearer.'

cuius imaginem cottidie contemplabar. There was a special reason why a soldier in the field should look at St Christopher's picture every day. There was an old saying:—'*Whenever you gaze on the face of Christopher, on that day you will not die a bad death.*' Representations of St Christopher are very common in Christian art. In many English churches there were colossal figures, wall-paintings, and windows, showing him carrying the Holy Child. The cult of the saint was most popular.

21. **qui—redderes**, 'so as to render,'—consecutive subjunctive; see F. 5.

animum e sereno nubilum, i.e. by showing me the seamy side of a soldier's life, and by hinting that my devotion to St Christopher was not sufficient in the way of religious observance.

23. **avis**, 'omen,' since omens were usually taken from the flight or sounds of birds. So *auspicium* is contracted from *avispicium*.

24. **amicus qui bene moneat**, generic,—'a kind of friend who gives good advice'; see F. 5.

25. **nescio an bona**, 'perhaps good.'

XI.

The Shipwreck furnished Charles Reade with the groundwork of one of the best chapters in *The Cloister and the Hearth* (ch. 57). At the conclusion of that book the novelist tells us how 'some of its best scenes are from Erasmus's medieval pen and illumine the pages where they come.' In this dialogue Erasmus depicts some of the extraordinary superstitions of the age in which he lived; and he gives us two fine characters,—the resolute and businesslike giant, Father Adam, and the calm and fearless lady with her baby boy. These two are admirable contrasts to the weeping skipper and the panic-stricken passengers.

Page 26.

1. **est istud navigare?** 'does a sea voyage answer to your description?' See G. 1.

6. **plus satis malorum,** 'more than enough of troubles.' In colloquial Latin *quam* is sometimes omitted; cf. *calent plus satis* (48, 18).

horresco—intersim, 'I shudder at your narrative just as if I were taking part in the danger myself.' For the dative *periculo* see C. 1 (*d*).

9. **spem ademit nauclero.** See C. 1 (*b*).

14. **sphaera quaedam ignea,** called by Italian seamen the *Fire of St Elmo.* In thunderous weather a blue flame may sometimes be seen playing on the masts of ships,—high and isolated points tending to produce a discharge of electricity in a disturbed state of the atmosphere. So here the phenomenon is first seen close to the sailor at the top of the mast.

16. **si quando solitarius ignis est,** as in the present case.

felix cum gemini, 'it is a lucky omen when there are twin lights,'—because this betokened the presence of the 'Great Twin Brethren,' the gods Castor and Pollux, who were the special protectors of sailors. So in ancient art they are sometimes represented with a star on their foreheads. This has nothing to do with the constellation *Gemini.* Cf. Macaulay, *Lays of Ancient Rome*:—

Safe comes the ship to harbour
  Through billows and through gales,
If once the Great Twin Brethren
  Sit shining on her sails.

Horace too alludes to *St Elmo's Fire* in a beautiful passage:—'Victors renowned, the one as horseman, the other as boxer; whose bright gleam, soon as it shines o'er sailors, makes the stormy surge to flow back from the rocks. Winds fall and clouds fly; and threatening waves at their will sink on the bosom of the deep' (*Odes* I. 12).

19. **quid illis cum nautis,** 'what have Castor and Pollux *to do* with seamen?' Antony's question is well answered in a recently published book, *The Cult of the Heavenly Twins*, by

Mr Rendel Harris. Castor and Pollux divide between them the work of life, which in primitive times is to a large extent covered by horsemanship and hard-hitting; as we are told here, *alter fuit eques, alter pugil.* Later on, as civilization advances, they become 'the benevolent friends of men, to whom appeal is made in all troubles at home or abroad, in peace or war, on the land or sea.'

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9. **inde—evanuit,** 'then it dispersed over the middle of the deck and vanished.' The plural *fori* (lit. 'gangways') is used for 'deck'; cf. Virgil, *Aeneid* VI. 412 (*Charon*) *laxat foros* 'clears the deck.'

sub meridiem. Cf. *sub horam decimam* (12, 16).

10. **crescere tempestas,** historic infinitive; see G. 2.

17. **Tartarum.** Tartarus is the abode of lost souls in Classical mythology.

20. **totus pallens,** 'pale all over.' This captain is as unlike a British skipper as could be. Below he is described as *nauta lacrimabundus* (30, 2). Erasmus probably meant him to be an Italian.

30. **hoc erat vere iacturam facere,** 'this was throwing overboard in real earnest,'—the phrase *iacturam facere* being generally used in a metaphorical sense, 'to make a sacrifice.'

Page 28.

1. **legatum egerat—Scotiae,** 'had played the part of envoy at the Scotch Court.' Cf. *praeconem agas* (18, 24).

9. **per nos,** 'as far as we are concerned.'

13. **o orationem vere nauticam!** 'what truly sailor-like language!' See A. 1.

14. **paulo post—nihilo mitiores.** See D. 2 (*c*).

16. **rumpere funes, disicere vela,** historic infinitive again.

23. **tueri navem,** 'to keep his ship above water.'

Page 29.

1. **malus erat oneri, non usui.** See C. 6.

4. **vidisses miseram rerum faciem,** 'you would have seen a grovelling exhibition (lit. *complexion of things*).' For this use of the subjunctive see F. 2.

6. **quidquid erat olei effundentes,** 'pouring out all the oil at their disposal.' Hence our metaphorical phrase, 'to pour oil on troubled waters.' There seems to be no doubt as to the utility of oil in calming a rough sea round about a ship. The difficulty is the large amount of oil necessary. Oil bags may be used with profit on a small scale, e.g. when a boat is lowered in a storm. A story is told of the wonderful effect produced by oil leaking from a whale-boat caught in a violent storm off the Cape of Good Hope. The idea is an old one. The Venerable Bede tells how St Aidan gave a cruse of oil to a young priest starting on a journey, that he might pour it on the waves if caught in a storm.

7. **illi blandientes.** See C. 2 (*b*).

14. **nuncupabant,** lit. 'were taking by name' (derived from *nomen* and *capio*), i.e. 'were taking on their lips.'

15. **Virgini Valsinghamicae,** 'to Our Lady of Walsingham,' elsewhere called by Erasmus 'Our Lady by the sea.' The shrine of St Mary of Walsingham (a small town in the north of Norfolk) was very rich in gold and precious stones, and contained a very famous image of her. Some beautiful ruins of the old church still remain.

Erasmus made two pilgrimages to Walsingham. On the first occasion he made an offering, not of gold or precious stones, but of a copy of Greek verses, explaining how he asks only for a pure heart, while others bring costly gifts and desire worldly blessings. He hung his manuscript on the wall; and on his second visit, in company with a young Cambridge friend, Robert Aldrich, of King's, afterwards Headmaster of Eton, he was told 'how hard monks and visitors had worked to read his verses and how many eye-glasses had been wiped in vain; some thought the characters were Arabic and some thought them purely fictitious.' It was to Our Lady of

Walsingham that Queen Catherine gave thanks after the battle of Flodden.

17. **se promitterent fore Carthusianos.** They promise to become Carthusian monks because of the extremely austere discipline of that order.

The Carthusian order was founded in 1084 by St Bruno, who, disgusted with the world, went, with six companions, to consult Hugh, Bishop of Grenoble, as to the best method of retiring from it. The Bishop led them to a wild spot among the mountains, called Chartreuse, where afterwards rose the famous monastery, *la Grande Chartreuse*; hence the name *Carthusian.* The order at one time possessed more than 170 monasteries, of which 75 were in France. It had also many establishments in England, of which the *Charter-house* in London was the chief.

18. **agebat,** in neuter sense, 'was behaving.'

21. **nec vociferabatur—tantum complexa puerum.** These words recall two lines from a well-known poem of Tennyson:—

'She nor swooned nor uttered cry.'
'Sweet my child, I live for thee.'

24. **rudentibus—a puppi,** 'braced her with cables both fore and aft.' The English technical term for this operation is 'frapping.' To 'frap' a ship is to pass four or five turns of a large rope round the hull, to support her in a storm (Falconer, *Marine Dictionary*). Cf. the account of St Paul's shipwreck, when 'they used helps, under-girding the ship' (*Acts* xxvi. 17).

It is interesting to note that the Athenians used two kinds of 'girdles' for ships,—(1) 'under-girdles' for ships of all kinds, to be employed under exceptional circumstances, passing under the hull as described above; (2) for men-of-war only, cables attached before they went to sea and running horizontally round the hull from stem to stern, which, shrinking when wetted, helped to tighten the vessel and to relieve the strain from the motion of rowing.

28. **cui nomen Adamo.** See C. 4.

30. **stans in medio navis contionatus est,** a fine picture, well developed in *The Cloister and the Hearth*:—

[illegible] Charles [illegible] — [illegible] with [illegible] in[illegible] [illegible] stuffing [illegible].

21. [illegible] [illegible] For this [illegible] see [illegible].

30. [illegible] For they are Erasmus's own people.

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5. [illegible] See F. 2.

XII.

A few miles from Antwerp four old friends meet for the first time since their Undergraduate days at Paris University, and drive together to the city. Two of them are characters after Erasmus's own heart, 'lovely and pleasant in their lives';—one a layman, GLYCION (*Mr Sweet*), who holds an honourable public office, and, having a good conscience and literary tastes, leads a most placid existence; the other a clergyman, EUSEBIUS (*Father Godliman*), who has a pleasant living, with a good income, comfortable parsonage, and light duty, and is therewith content. POLYGAMUS (*the much-married*) is sadly aged owing to matrimonial misadventures. The extraordinary career of PAMPIRUS (*Jack of all trades*) enables Erasmus to air his grievances against several professions, especially the monastic. The conversation between the two coachmen, with which the piece ends, will strike the reader as wonderfully modern. It is a 'touch of nature' which 'makes the whole world kin.'

12. **vitreis**, i.e. spectacled.

15. **bene sit tibi.** *Cf. vae nostro corio* (2, 9).

18. **annis—quadraginta.** See D. 8 (*e*).

19. ***caduceo***, *the* herald's staff or magic wand, with which

Mercury is constantly represented in ancient art. One of Mercury's functions was the guidance of men (especially of travellers), and of their souls after death.

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2. **qui nos devehat**, final; see F. 4.

6. **aliis aliud est negotii**, 'we have different pieces of business.'

9. **nondum convenit cum aurigis**, 'we have not yet made a bargain with the coachmen.'

10. **visne illis imponamus?** For this colloquial expression cf. *venias oportet* (20) and *fac praesenti sis animo* (2, 19).

14. **cancros volaturos.** Erasmus, writing to Pope Adrian VI in 1523, says:—'You say, *Come to Rome; write a book against Luther.* Come to Rome? Tell a crab to fly! The crab will say, *Give me wings.* So I say, *Give me back my health and strength.*'

16. **verum**, 'proper,' 'reasonable,' a frequent signification of the word; cf. *nihil verius* (38, 15).

18. **quo—hoc**, 'the longer they do this, the greater danger will there be.' See D. 2 (*c*).

23. **nobis quattuor solis**, i.e. a carriage all to themselves, not four places in a 'diligence.'

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2. **Lutetiae conviximus**, i.e. as students at Paris, which was supreme among the medieval Universities. For the locative *Lutetiae* see E. 1.

10. **huius avus videri queat**, because of his matrimonial troubles.

12. **sic habet**, 'so it is'; cf. *bene habet* (4, 8).

Page 37.

2. **recta.** See D. 3 (*b*).

5. **circumspiciebam—secus**, 'I was looking round to see how *different* people succeeded and failed.'

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Rome. [illegible] I saw the French at [illegible] carriages and horses. [illegible] glittering and [illegible] trophies, spoils, [illegible] trumpets blaring, cannon

thundering, and I carried aloft, the head and author of it all! Scipio and Caesar were nothing by the side of me.'

adversus Gallos. In 1511 was formed the 'Holy League' between Julius II, Ferdinand of Aragon, and Venice, with the object of driving the French out of Italy. The League was afterwards joined by Henry VIII and by the Emperor Maximilian. The French were at first successful; but in 1513 they were defeated by the Swiss at Novara, and withdrew from Italy. Finally the defeat of the French at the 'Battle of the Spurs' forced them to sue for peace.

25. **multarum, sed malarum.** See Introduction to Dialogue X.

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5. **ordinibus Mendicantium.** The two chief orders of 'Begging Friars' were founded in the 13th century,—the Franciscans by Francis of Assisi and the Dominicans by Dominic of Osma. These friars to a great extent superseded the parochial clergy in reputation and influence. There were two other less important communities of the same kind,—the Carmelites and the Augustinians or Austin Friars. In the later medieval literature there is no figure on which scorn and indignation are so freely poured as on the Begging Friar.

8. **penetrant omnes domos.** Elsewhere Erasmus writes in the same strain:—'The Franciscans ought to be preaching the Gospel. You find them instead haunting princes' courts and rich men's houses. They demand admission at private houses, to come and go as they please, and the owner dares not refuse. What a slavery is this! The secrets of the household are exposed to all the world. The friars pretend that they have no other means of living. Why should they live at all? What is the use of these mendicant vagabonds? Only a few of them preach the Gospel; and, if they needs must travel, they have houses of their own Order to go to.'

16. **perpendebam—in choro,** 'on weighing well the matter, I saw that I should have to slave in the monastery choir'; i.e. *in the performance* of a round of services.

28. **hanc Spartam quae contigit orno**, a proverbial expression,—'I make the best of the province which has fallen to my lot.' The ordinary form of the proverb is:—*Spartam nactus es; hanc exorna.* The original is in Euripides.

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2. **scaenam—fabulam—actus**, all theatrical terms.

10. **ut sunt res humanae**, 'as worldly advantages go.'

15. **templum—vaces religioni**, 'a church where, if one is so inclined, one has freedom for the practice of religion.' This general use of the second person of the subjunctive is a favourite one in Latin.

18. **Patavii.** The University of Padua was very celebrated.

26. **pro mea sapientia**, 'to the best of my ability.'

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4. **tum**, at the University of Paris.

9. **per otium**, 'at leisure.' For this modal use of the preposition cf. *per ludum* 'in sport,' *per iocum* 'in jest.'

18. **plus satis.** See 26, 6.

21. **pro candidis.** The Carthusian habit was made of undyed wool.

22. **quasi re bene gesta**, 'as if you had done a fine thing.'

23. **nec iniuria**, 'and quite right too'; see D. 2 (*f*).

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2. **seniculi**, 'dear old gentlemen.' For the fondling use of the diminutive cf. *canis vetulus* (17, 18).

4. **per eos**, 'thanks to them.'

6. **sic tibi boni sunt.** See C. 3.

XIII.

The boy ERASMIUS was the son of Erasmus's friend, Johann Froben, the famous printer of Basel. Erasmus was his godfather. His own names, Desiderius Erasmus, which he had adopted in his boyhood before he was much of a scholar, were incorrectly formed. Desiderius is bad Latin and Erasmus bad Greek for his baptismal name Gerard, which means 'beloved.' To his godson he gave the correct form of his own second name,—viz. Erasmius. The boy's full name was Johann Erasmius Froben. He was now six years old, and very forward for his age, as we may judge from this dialogue. The *Colloquies* were dedicated to him in a very beautiful letter.

11. **nihil non—in rem tuam,** 'I will grant every request of yours, provided only it is for your advantage.' For the concessive subjunctive see F. 3.

12. **dic tantum quid rei sit,** 'you have only to tell me what is the matter.' See B. 6.

19. **codicem,** 'the manual' of the art in question. Below the word signifies the 'common-place book' of the boy Erasmius (51, 19).

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14. **artem alchemisticam.** The alchemist's art is one of great antiquity. The word *alchemy* is derived from the Arabic article *al* 'the' and a late Greek word *chemeia,* 'pouring' or 'mingling' (hence *chemist*). So Alchemy was the Chemistry of old times, devoting itself mainly to the discovery of the 'philosopher's stone,' which was to effect the transmutation of the baser metals into gold and silver. The most famous of the Alchemists was the mad genius Paracelsus, a contemporary of Erasmus, who hoped to discover a *quintessence* or fifth element, which would prove to be at once the philosopher's stone and the universal medicine which was to be the means of indefinitely prolonging human life.

15. **optarem,** 'I could wish'; see F. 2.

16. **litteras tantis sudoribus emere.** For the thought cf. 21, 16, and for the syntax see D. 3 (*c*).

25. **cum cernamus,** causal; see F. 6.

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5. **deinde ut ea mireris.** Cf. *admirari plurimum discendi ardorem ministrat* (21, 18).

12. **mansuefacias—oportet,** 'you ought to tame your intellect.' For the syntax see note on 35, 10.

18. **dictum Isocrateum.** Isocrates was a great Athenian orator and teacher of rhetoric. The influence of his school on the development of Greek oratory was extraordinary. When the battle of Chaeronea crushed the last hopes of his country's freedom, he put an end to his life at the age of 98 (B.C. 338). He is the 'old man eloquent' of Milton, *Sonnet* x.

24. **sed quid remedii?** Cf. *quid rei sit* (49, 12).

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8. **quod maneat.** See F. 5.

12. **digna cognitu,** 'deserving of study'; see D. 3 (*d*).

15. **sermones conviviorum,** 'table-talk,' regarded as something more elaborate than *cottidiana colloquia*.

16. **prandio—cena.** See Introduction to Dialogue I.

audies, i.e. 'I will teach you.'

17. **lepidissima dicta.** This was Erasmus's favourite method of teaching. The first edition of his *Adagia*, published in 1500, contained 800 sayings from Latin and Greek writers. The last edition in his life-time had more than 4000. The book was enlivened by a commentary in Erasmus's best manner. It was a manual of the wit and wisdom of the old world. Some of his notes take the form of little essays on the affairs of the day.

18. **iam mihi considera,** 'now I ask you to reckon.' For the ethic dative see C. 1 (*c*).

22. **ad haec,** 'besides this.'

bene Latine loquentes, Latin being the language of cultivated Europe.

24. ***ediscas* Latine.** Supply *loqui*. So Cicero has *scire Latine.*

GENERAL NOTES

ON SOME PARTS OF LATIN SYNTAX.

The references are to the pages and lines of the Text.

A. ACCUSATIVE.

The chief uses of the Accusative are :—

(1) **Accusative of the direct object, after transitive verbs:**

ego *ranas* captabo. 9, 20.
alius arripit *remum*. 30, 26.

Rarely after intransitive verbs ('sense-construction'):

convenies *mercatorem*. 13, 10.
urbem egressus. 16, 7.

Sometimes in exclamations, really the object of some verb understood:

o *me felicem*! 18, 27.

(2) **Accusative as subject of the infinitive.** See G. 3.

(3) **Accusative of goal of motion:**

perveniamus *Antverpiam*. 35, 22.
mox *domum* recurrito. 12, 9.

Except with the names of towns and small islands, *domum* and *rus*, prepositions (e.g. *ad*, *in*) are required:

reversus *in Italiam*. 45, 13.
est abeundum *in forum*. 13, 1.

C. DATIVE.

The Dative denotes (A) the person or thing concerned,— uses (2) to (5) given below being special examples of (1); (B) tendency or purpose, i.e. (6) below.

(1) Dative of person or thing concerned:

(*a*) *Dative of advantage*:

precor *tibi*. 12, 7.
sellam *mihi* poni iube. 16, 3.
praestat consulere *vitae*. 27, 26.
quid *sibi* vult? 6, 10.
bene sit *tibi*! 34, 15.

(*b*) *Dative of disadvantage*:

bracchio precatus sum perniciem. 2, 12.
ranis facessam negotium. 10, 13.
vae *nostro corio*! 2, 9.

After verbs of *taking away*:

spem ademit *nauclero*. 26, 10.
tibi somnum excutiam. 11, 3.

(*c*) *Ethic dative* (denoting the person interested in a statement), only personal pronouns in lively expressions:

iam *mihi* considera. 52, 18.
unde *tibi* nunc venatio? 20, 23.

(*d*) After many compound verbs, transitive and intransitive:

laqueos iniciam *cicadis*. 9, 19.
imposueramus eam *tabulae*. 31, 7.
addixi me *militiae*. 45, 14.
clavo assidebat. 26, 21.
nautae assuevere *monstris*. 27, 7.
incumbo libris. 40, 18.
periculo intersum. 26, 7.

(*e*) After many adjectives, especially those denoting *nearness*, *likeness*, *fitness*, and their opposites:

nihil similius *negotiationi*. 46, 6.
nihil aptum *natationi*. 31, 23.

(2) **Dative of remoter object**:

(*a*) After transitive verbs of *giving*, *telling*, and the like:

leges dedit *mortalibus*. 21, 9.
specimen *nobis* praebe. 3, 23.
uxori narra victorias. 24, 11.

(*b*) After intransitive verbs of *sparing*, *trusting*, *obeying*, and others:

nec *profanis* pepercimus. 24, 21.
mihi fide. 1, 12.
metus nocet *memoriae*. 2, 20.
illi blandientes. 29, 7.

(3) **Dative of person judging**:

sic visum est *superis*. 50, 19.
omnis *illi* culpa capitalis est. 2, 3.
tuis oculis multa nox est. 11, 10.
sic *tibi* boni sunt. 49, 6.

(4) **Dative of the possessor**:

est *mihi* hamus elegans. 10, 4.
nolim *mihi* rem esse cum medicis. 7, 22.
illi pedes lavat. 18, 10.
suus *cuique* mos. 20, 19.

To this dative another dative is sometimes joined by attraction:

cui nomen *Adamo*. 29, 28.

(5) **Dative of the agent**, used with the gerundive, passive participles, and adjectives in *-bilis*:

est *tibi* abeundum. 13, 1.
iam *mihi* decretum erat. 44, 7.

This dative is really a dative of 'person concerned,'—the second example not differing practically from *tibi quidem prospectum* (12, 18), 'provision has been made *for yourself*.'

(6) **Dative of tendency or purpose:**

(*a*) *Work contemplated:*

findendis lignis erit cuneus. 18, 22.

(*b*) *Predicative dative*, denoting that which something serves as or occasions,

(i) sometimes in connexion with dative of 'person concerned,' (ii) sometimes alone:

(i) liberis meis *probro* esse potest. 39, 7.
hoc mihi misit *dono*. 20, 25.

dono means '*for* a gift,' i.e. 'as a gift.'

(ii) malus erat *oneri*, non *usui*. 29, 1.
qui *frugi* sunt famuli. 11, 4.

D. ABLATIVE.

The three main uses of the Ablative in Classical Latin—Ablative proper, Instrumental, and Locative—correspond to three Cases which in early Latin were distinct in form also.

(1) **Ablative proper** (denoting from):

(*a*) *Place whence* (including *separation* and *origin*):
ille *domo* abfuerat. 17, 20.
non procul absumus *Antverpia*. 48, 7.

Often with a preposition:

e spelunca prodit. 16, 21.
abfuisti *a maternis aedibus*. 3, 24.

(*b*) After verbs and adjectives denoting *want* or *release*:
carent *alis*. 10, 2.
somno solutus. 16, 21.
scapham exonerant *aqua*. 30, 21.

(*c*) ***Comparison* or *difference from*:**

***Orbilio* plagosior est. 2, 9.**

(*d*) ***Agency*, regarded as coming *from* a person,—with preposition *a* or *ab*:**

ne ***ab uxore*** quidem agnitus. 17, 18.

(2) Instrumental ablative (denoting **by, with**), including the 'sociative' uses:

(*a*) ***Ordinary instrumental use*:**

rem ***acu*** tetigisti. 24, 9.
praecedis ***tibia*** canens. 8, 18.
me vicerunt ***alea***. 24, 17.
sentio ***pedibus*** terram. 32, 26.

(*b*) ***Cause* and *Means*:**

longo rerum ***usu*** prudentissimus. 37, 14.
quibus rationibus hoc fiet? 51, 6.
bellorum *calamitate* confecti. 17, 3.
consuetudine dulcescunt. 51, 16.

(*c*) *Measure of difference*:

horam ab hora ***aequis spatiis*** dividit. 1, 8.
paulo post venti ***nihilo*** mitiores. 28, 15.
duobus aut ***tribus annis*** est grandior. 40, 29.
id ***quo*** faciunt diutius, ***hoc*** plus erit periculi. 35, 18.

(*d*) With certain adjectives, reflexive verbs, and ***opus est*:**

hoc contentus. 38, 11.
auro onustus. 19, 7.
magistratu fungeris? 38, 4.
non ***me*** utemini ***legato***. 7, 11.
ovillis libenter vescor. 20, 9.
non pascor ***faeno***. 15, 5.
suo praesidio nitentes. 31, 2.
lusu opus est iis. 6, 20.
lit. 'there is work to be done by...,' i.e. 'there is need of....'

N.B. The verbs in the above examples have a reflexive sense,—*fungor* 'I busy myself (with),' *utor* 'I employ myself (with),' *pascor* and *vescor*, 'I feed myself (with),' *nitor* 'I support myself (with).' Hence the use of the instrumental ablative with these words.

(*e*) *Accompaniment*:

duobus canibus assequimur. 21, 16.
meo Marte rem omnem gessi. 37, 10.

Generally with preposition *cum*:

cupiebat perire *cum opibus suis*. 28, 5.

(*f*) *Manner*:

quonam pacto rediit? 17, 17.
eram *natura* sitiens. 41, 10.
dic mihi *bona fide*. 40, 22.

Cf. *aequo animo*, 45, 3; *suo more*, 21, 10; *pace tua*, 4, 7; *iudicio*, 37, 29; *iure*, 24, 25; *iniuria*, 20, 6; *natura*, 41, 10; *vice remi*, 31, 9.

(*g*) *Quality* and *Description*:

erat *ingenti corpore*. 32, 3.
fac *praesenti* sis *animo*. 2, 19.

(*h*) (i) *Attendant circumstances*, including
(ii) *Ablative absolute* (so called);

(i) capitis mei *periculo* non dubitem esse sponsor. 6, 28.

(ii) *quo praeceptore* didiceras? 44, 22.
mota cauda dominum agnovit. 17, 19.
abeunte fluctu promicabat. 33, 7.
sublato aut lacero velo malus erat oneri. 29, 1.
videbamur *dehiscente terra* ire in Tartarum. 27, 16.

N.B. Such a sentence as the following,—*auspicemur a saltu ranarum, utraque tibia, sed iunctis pedibus* (7, 17)—helps us to understand that the term *ablative absolute* is misleading. We cannot regard the ablatives in this sentence as *absolute* (i.e. 'set free' from the structure of the sentence); we must

translate '*with* both legs, but *with* feet joined.' So, in the examples given in (ii), the strict translation would be '*with* what teacher...,' '*with* wagging of his tail...,' '*with* the wave retiring...,' and so on.

(3) **Locative ablative** (denoting **in, on, at**):

(*a*) *Ordinary locative use*:

hoc loco sit carcer. 8, 8.
navis *locis aliquot* convulsa. 30, 5.

Often with preposition *in*:

stans *in medio* navis. 29, 30.

(*b*) *Way along which*:

recta (*via*) in patriam. 37, 2.

(*c*) *Price at which*:

prudentia *magnis malis* est emenda. 41, 11.
Galli amant quae *parvo* constant. 20, 3.

The ablative after *dignus* falls under this head:

non uno suspendio dignus erat. 43, 10.

(*d*) *Part concerned* and *Respect in which*:

securus *animo*. 2, 23.
natu grandis. 37, 13.
incredibile *dictu*. 16, 11.

N.B. The supine in *-u* is really the ablative (perhaps sometimes the dative) of a verbal noun; cf. *digna cognitu* (52, 12).

(*e*) *Time at which* and *in the course of which*:

prima luce venias oportet. 35, 20.
ea nocte aliquid accidit. 26, 9.
nemo vidit alium *annis quadraginta*. 34, 18.
linguam discunt *exiguo temporis spatio*. 52, 25.

Sometimes with preposition *in*:

nihil *in vita* vidi siccius. 21, 27.

E. LOCATIVE.

Some examples of an old Locative case survive in Latin, the termination being *-i* in the singular. In the plural the Locative terminations cannot be distinguished from those of the Ablative.

(1) **Place at or on which:**

(*a*) *Romae* contingit vivere. 39, 22.
Lutetiae conviximus. 36, 2.
quattuor annos egi *Patavii.* 47, 17.
non prandeo *domi.* 12, 16.
collapsus *humi.* 24, 7.
caligas intus purga, mox *foris.* 11, 15.

N.B. *Romae* represents *Romai* of old Latin; cf. *Carthagini* 'at Carthage.' With *foris* cf. *Athenis* 'at Athens.'

(*b*) Metaphorical use:
vobis *cordi* est natatio. 9, 11.
'You have swimming *at heart.*'

Cf. anxius *animi*, 'anxious *in mind.*'

(2) **Price at which:**

cognosce *quanti* sint venales. 13, 18.

Cf. the similar use of *magni, parvi, plurimi, minimi, nihili.*

N.B. The genitives *pluris* and *minoris* are used (by false analogy) to denote *price*:

minoris emam. 20, 26.

F. SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

The chief uses of the Subjunctive are:—

(1) **Jussive Subjunctive,** i.e. in (*a*) *commands*, (*b*) *wishes*, (*c*) *prohibitions*:

(*a*) *paret* se quisque. 30, 3.
eat qui volet. 5, 17.

(*b*) bene *sit* tibi, vir optime. 34, 15.
fortunet legationem Mercurius. 6, 8.

(*c*) ne *abieris*. 3, 22.
ne *vagetur* animus. 3, 19.

The Jussive Subjunctive is sometimes used of events no longer possible, the tense being imperfect or pluperfect.

utinam *adesset* Aeneas. 8, 10.
mare decimis *fuisset* contentum. 33, 21.

When used in questions, the Jussive Subjunctive is sometimes called 'Deliberative.'

verumne *fatear?* 45, 9.

(2) **Potential Subjunctive**, used of events which *might happen* or *might have happened*, sometimes called 'Subjunctive of imagination.'

nolim mihi rem esse cum medicis. 7, 22.
non *dubitem* esse sponsor. 6, 28.
vix duos *reperias*. 20, 21.
optarem artem esse veram. 50, 15.
plura quam *vellem*. 13, 25.
vidisses miseram rerum faciem. 29, 4.

The Subjunctive of conditional statement belongs here. [Some think that in the examples just quoted there is a suppressed condition: e.g. *vidisses* might mean 'you would have seen, *if you had been there*.']

non *recusem*, si tu *praecedas*. 8, 17.
deponerem pavorem, si non *adesset* periculum. 2, 21.
placuissent omnes, si *licuisset* negotiari. 46, 15.

(3) **Concessive Subjunctive**:

nihil non impetrabis, modo *sit* in rem tuam. 49, 11.
non cessant anni, quantumvis *cessent* homines. 36, 15.
ista gente nihil humanius, quamvis feris nationibus *cincta sit*. 33, 30.

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(3) **Accusative and Infinitive**, used with verbs of *saying*, *thinking*, *perceiving*, and the like:

pronuntiavit *bellum esse iustum*. 25, 4.
testantur *se lugere*. 43, 25.
audio *te patriam revisisse*. 15, 9.
credo *istos mentiri*. 23, 26.
oblitus est *se fuisse puerum*. 5, 11.
simulemus *nos velle abire pedites*. 35, 13.
venit in mentem *utrumque alteri posse coniungi*. 46, 1.

(4) **Nominative and Infinitive**, used with the passives of verbs of *saying*, *thinking*, *perceiving*, and the like:

incommoda feruntur *esse plurima*. 40, 23.
(*ego*) videbar in alium *venire* mundum. 15, 19.

(5) **Infinitive as object of verbs of** *possibility*, *wishing*, *attempting*, *compelling*, and many others:

nec diu potest *audire*. 52, 5.
cupis eam *revisere*? 4, 6.
ego *carere* malo. 5, 17.
perge *mentiri*. 16, 20.
quae res cogit hoc *facere*? 21, 4.
quid me iubes *facere*? 11, 12.
desii *esse* dominus. 27, 22.
non gravabitur *explicare*. 47, 1.
parce *loqui*. 4, 14.

H. GERUND AND GERUNDIVE.

(1) The Gerund and Gerundive are often used to denote that something *ought* or *is to be done*:

equitandum est. 14, 5.
de meo tergo *pendendum* est. 7, 10.
reddenda est hesterna lectio. 1, 16.
mittendus orator quispiam. 5, 5.
non *aestimandi* sudores. 50, 26.
artem narras haudquaquam *aspernandam*. 8, 30.
hoc lorum cura *sarciendum*. 14, 19.

N.B. The agent, when expressed, is usually in the dative:

nobis potius cavendum. 2, 13.
est *tibi* abeundum in forum. 13, 1.

(2) The **Genitive** of the Gerund often depends on a substantive or adjective:

novum *piscandi* genus. 10, 16.
ludendi venia. 5, 9.
ludendi avidior. 5, 10.
imperitus *natandi*. 9, 3.

(3) The **Ablative** of the Gerund is often used to denote *manner* or *cause*:

nemo fit *esuriendo* satur. 12, 21.
fessus *inquirendo*. 44, 9.

(4) The **Dative** of the Gerund and Gerundive is sometimes used with verbs, adjectives, and substantives, to denote *fitness*, *purpose*, and the like:

conducet *excitando foculo*. 18, 17.
findendis lignis erit cuneus. 18, 22.

(5) The Gerund and Gerundive are often used with **prepositions**:

dispicere coepi *de deligendo vitae genere*. 37, 3.

Especially with *ad* to express purpose:

dies invitat *ad ludendum*. 5, 1.
paremus nos *ad natandum*. 29, 29.
conducimur *ad mactandos homines*. 25, 12.

adiciō, 3 v.a. adiēcī, adiectum, *add.*
adimō, 3 v.a. adēmī, ademptum, *take away.*
adiuvō, 1 v.a. adiūvī, adiūtum, *help.*
admīrābilis, e, *wonderful.*
admīrātiō, ōnis, f. *wonder.*
admīror, 1 v.d. *wonder at, admire.*
admisceō, 2 v.a. admiscuī, admixtum, *mix with.*
admittō, 3 v.a. *admit, commit.*
admodum, adv. *quite, very, altogether*; **nōn admodum**, *not quite, not at all.*
admoneō, 2 v.a. *remind, warn, advise.*
admoveō, 2 v.a. *move to.*
adnatō, 1 v.n. *swim to.*
adornō, 1 v.a. *equip, pack up.*
adōrō, 1 v.a. *worship, adore.*
adsciscō, 3 v.a. adscīvī, adscītum, *take to oneself.*
adsistō, 3 v.n. adstitī, *stand by, take a stand.*
adsum, v.n. adfuī, *be present, be here, aid.*
adulescens, entis, m. *young man, youth.*
advehō, 3 v.a. advexī, advectum, *carry to.*
adversus, prep. with acc. *facing, against.*
aedēs, is, f. *temple*; pl. *house.*
aegrē, adv. *painfully, with difficulty, hardly.*
aegritūdō, inis, f. *sickness, melancholy.*
aequālis, e, *equal in age, contemporary.*
aequē, adv. *equally.*
aequus, a, um, *level, equal, favourable, calm, fair.*
aestimō, 1 v.a. *estimate, reckon.*
aestīvus, a, um, *of summer.*
aestus, ūs, m. *heat, tide.*
aetās, ātis, f. *age, time of life.*
aeternus, a, um, *eternal.*
affīnitās, ātis, f. *marriage-connexion.*
ager, agrī, m. *field, farm, estate, territory.*
aggredior, 3 v.d. aggressus, *approach, attack.*
agnoscō, 3 v.a. agnōvī, agnitum, *acknowledge, recognise.*
agō, 3 v.a. and n. ēgī, actum, *lead, drive, do, act, plead, pass time, live*; **agō grātiās**, *give thanks*; imper. **age**, *come now!* **actum est**, *it is all over.*
āiō, v. def. *say, speak.*
āla, ae, f. *wing.*
alacritās, ātis, f. *eagerness, cheerfulness.*
ālātus, a, um, *winged.*
albeō, 2 v.n. *be white.*
alchēmisticus, a, um, *of the alchemist.*
ālea, ae, f. *dice, gambling.*
alicubi, adv. *somewhere.*
aliēnus, a, um, *another's, foreign, strange.*
aliōquī, adv. *otherwise.*
aliquamdiū, adv. *for a while.*
aliquandō, adv. *at some time or other, sometimes.*
aliquantum, ī, n. *some amount.*
aliquis, a, id, *some one, any one.*
aliquot, indecl. *some, several.*
aliter, adv. *otherwise.*
alius, a, ud, *other, another, different*; **alius...alius**, *one ...another.*
alligō, 1 v.a. *fasten to.*
alloquor, 3 v.d. *speak to.*
alō, 3 v.a. aluī, *feed, nourish, cherish, maintain.*

alter, era, erum, *one...other, the one, the other* (of two).
alternus, a, um, *alternate.*
altitūdō, inis, f. *height, depth.*
altus, a, um, *high, tall, deep*; subst. **altum**, ī, n. *height, depth.*
amans, antis, *loving, affectionate.*
amanter, adv. *lovingly, kindly.*
ambiō, 4 v.a. *go round, canvass, court, strive for.*
ambō, ae, ō, *both.*
ambulō, 1 v.n. *walk.*
amīcus, a, um, *loving, friendly, dear*; subst. **amīcus**, ī, m. *friend.*
amō, 1 v.a. *love.*
amor, ōris, m. *love.*
amplector, 3 v.d. amplexus, *embrace.*
amplus, a, um, *ample, large.*
amputō, 1 v.a. *prune, curtail.*
an, conj. *whether, or.*
ancora, ae, f. *anchor.*
angulus, ī, m. *corner, nook.*
anima, ae, f. *breath, life, soul.*
animadvertō, 3 v.a. *attend to, observe.*
animal, ālis, n. *animal.*
animans, antis, *living*; subst. *living creature.*
animus, ī, m. *mind, intellect, courage, heart, inclination.*
annus, ī, m. *year.*
annuus, a, um, *of a year's duration, annual.*
anser, eris, m. *goose.*
anserīnus, a, um, *of goose.*
ante, prep. with acc. and adv. *before.*
antehāc, adv. *before this.*
antenna, ae, f. *sail-yard.*
antepōnō, 3 v.a. *set before, prefer.*
antevertō, 3 v.n. *take first place.*
antipodēs, um, m. pl. *antipodes.*
ānulus, ī, m. *finger-ring.*
anus, ūs, f. *old woman.*
aper, aprī, m. *wild boar.*
aperiō, 4 v.a. aperuī, apertum, *open, uncover.*
appāreō, 2 v.n. *appear, be visible.*
appetō, 3 v.a. *strive after, desire.*
aptē, adv. *fitly, suitably.*
aptus, a, um, *fit, suitable.*
apud, prep. with acc. *at, with, among, in.*
aqua, ae, f. *water.*
arbitrium, iī, n. *decision, control, bidding.*
arbitror, 1 v.d. *think.*
arbor, oris, f. *tree.*
arcus, ūs, m. *bow.*
ardor, ōris, m. *heat, zeal.*
argenteus, a, um, *of silver.*
argentum, ī, n. *silver*; **argentum vīvum**, *quicksilver.*
armus, ī, m. *shoulder.*
arrīdeō, 2 v.n. arrīsī, arrīsum, *smile at, please.*
arripiō, 3 v.a. arripuī, arreptum, *snatch up, seize.*
ars, artis, f. *art, device, method, trade.*
artifex, ficis, m. and f. *artist.*
asinus, ī, m. *ass.*
aspernor, 1 v.d. *disdain, reject.*
assequor, 3 v.d. *follow up, reach, attain.*
assīdō, 3 v.n. assēdī, assessum, *take a seat, sit by.*
assiduē, adv. *continually.*
assiduitās, ātis, f. *persistence, devoted attention.*
assiduus, a, um, *continual, persistent.*
assuescō, 3 v.a. and n. assuēvi, assuētum, *accustom, accustom oneself.*

at, conj. *but.*
āter, tra, trum, *black.*
atque, conj. *and, as.*
atquī, conj. *but, and yet.*
attentus, a, um, *alert, attentive.*
attingō, 3 v.a. attigī, *touch.*
auctor, ōris, m. *author, adviser, authority.*
auctōritās, ātis, f. *authority, influence, decision.*
audacter, adv. *boldly, rashly.*
audax, ācis, *bold, rash.*
audeō, 2 v.a. and n. ausus, *dare, venture.*
audiō, 4 v.a. *hear, listen*; in pass. sense, *be called.*
aureus, a, um, *of gold, golden*; subst. **aureus** (nummus), *gold coin.*
aurīga, ae, m. *driver, coachman.*
aurum, ī, n. *gold.*
auspicium, iī, n. *augury, omen, beginning.*
auspicor, 1 v.d. *take omens, begin.*
aut, conj. *either, or.*
autem, conj. *but.*
auxilium, iī, n. *help.*
avidus, a, um, *greedy, eager.*
avis, is, f. *bird, omen.*
āvolō, 1 v.n. *fly away.*
avus, ī, m. *grandfather.*

balneum, ī, n. *bath.*
barbaricus, a, um, *foreign, barbarian.*
bellē, adv. *prettily, nicely, well.*
bellicus, a, um, *warlike.*
belligerō, 1 v.a. *wage war.*
bellum, ī, n. *war.*
bellus, a, um, *pretty, nice, charming.*
bene, adv. *well.*
benignitās, ātis, f. *benevolence, liberality.*
bibliopōla, ae, m. *bookseller.*
bibo, 3 v.a. bibī, *drink, take in.*
bis, adv. *twice.*
blandior, 4 v.d. *coax, flatter.*
bonus, a, um, *good.*
bōs, bovis, m. and f. *ox, cow.*
bracchium, iī, n. *arm.*
brevis, e, *short.*
breviter, adv. *shortly, in short.*
būbulus, a, um, *of oxen, of beef.*

cadō, 3 v.n. cecidī, cāsum, *fall, be killed.*
cādūceus, ī, m. *herald's staff, wand.*
caelum, ī, n. *heaven, sky.*
caenum, ī, n. *mud.*
caepe, only nom. and acc., n. *onion.*
caerimōnia, ae, f. *ceremony.*
caestus, ūs, m. *boxing-glove.*
calamitās, ātis, f. *disaster.*
calamitōsus, a, um, *disastrous.*
calcar, āris, n. *spur.*
calceus, ī, m. *shoe.*
caleō, 2 v.n. *be warm.*
calescō, 3 v.n. *grow warm.*
caliga, ae, f. *boot.*
calleō, 2 v.a. *be skilled in, know.*
calx, calcis, f. *heel, kick.*
campāna, ae, f. *bell.*
campus, ī, m. *plain, field, playing field.*
cancer, crī, m. *crab.*
candēlābrum, ī, n. *candlestick.*
candidus, a, um, *white, bright.*
canis, is, m. and f. *dog.*
cānitiēs, no gen., f. *white hair, old age.*
canō, 3 v.a. cecinī, cantum, *sing, play, sound.*
cantō, 1 v.a. *sing, play.*
capax, ācis, *containing, capable, fit.*

capiō, 3 v.a. cēpī, captum, *take, seize, catch.*
capitālis, e, *capital, deadly.*
captō, 1 v.a. *chase, catch.*
caput, itis, n. *head, person, position, fellow.*
carbō, ōnis, m. *charcoal.*
carcer, eris, m. *prison, starting-gate* (on race-course).
careō, 2 v.n. *be without, refrain from, want.*
carmen, inis, n. *song, poem.*
carō, carnis, f. *flesh, meat*; pl. **carnēs**, *pieces of meat.*
cārus, a, um, *dear.*
cassēs, ium, m. pl. *hunting-nets.*
cāsus, ūs, m. *fall, chance, accident.*
catalogus, ī, m. *school-roll.*
catervātim, adv. *in crowds.*
cauda, ae, f. *tail.*
causa, ae, f. *cause, reason.*
caveō, 2 v.a. cāvī, cautum, *take heed, beware.*
cēdō, 3 v.a. and n. cessī, cessum, *yield, withdraw, turn out.*
celeritās, ātis, f. *speed.*
celeriter, adv. *quickly.*
cēna, ae, f. *supper.*
censeō, 2 v.a. *express an opinion, vote, decide.*
cerebrum, ī, n. *brain.*
cernō, 3 v.a. *discern, see.*
certāmen, inis, n. *contest.*
certātor, ōris, m. *competitor.*
certē, adv. *really, surely, anyhow.*
certō, 1 v.n. *strive, compete.*
cervisia, ae, f. *beer.*
cervus, ī, m. *stag.*
cessātor, ōris, m. *idler, loafer.*
cessō, 1 v.n. *loiter, be slack.*
cēterum, adv. *but, on the other hand.*
cēterus, a, um, *the remainder, the rest.*
chīromanticus, a, um, *of palmistry.*
chorus, ī, m. *choir.*
cibus, ī, m. *food.*
cicāda, ae, f. *grasshopper.*
cingō, 3 v.a. cinxī, cinctum, *surround, brace.*
circulus, ī, m. *circle.*
circumferō, v. irreg. *carry about.*
circumspiciō, 3 v.a. *look round.*
cito, adv. *quickly*; comp. **citius**, *more quickly.*
cīvīlitās, ātis, f. *politeness.*
cīvis, is, m. *citizen.*
cīvitās, ātis, f. *state, community.*
clāmō, 1 v.a. *call, shout.*
clāmor, ōris, m. *shout, noise.*
clārē, adv. *clearly, distinctly.*
clārus, a, um, *clear, renowned.*
clāva, ae, f. *cudgel, club.*
clāvus, ī, m. *nail, rudder.*
claudicātiō, ōnis, f. *lameness.*
claudicō, 1 v.n. *limp.*
claudō, 3 v.a. clausī, clausum, *shut, close.*
clēmens, entis, *calm, gentle.*
coclea, ae, f. *snail.*
cōdex, icis, m. *book, manuscript, note-book, manual.*
coepī, v. def. *begin.*
cōgitātio, ōnis, f. *thought, reflection.*
cōgitō, 1 v.a. *think, imagine.*
cognitiō, ōnis, f. *knowledge.*
cognoscō, 3 v.a. cognōvī, cognitum, *examine, investigate*; pf. *know.*
cōgō, 3 v.a. coēgī, coactum, *collect, compel.*
collābor, 3 v.d. collapsus, *fall in ruins, collapse, sink.*
colligō, 3 v.a. collēgī, collectum, *collect.*

collocō, 1 v.a. *place.*
colloquium, iī, n. *conversation.*
colō, 3 v.a. coluī, cultum, *cultivate, worship.*
color, ōris, m. *colour.*
comes, itis, m. and f. *companion.*
cōmis, e, *courteous.*
comitātus, ūs, m. *company, retinue.*
comitor, 1 v.d. *accompany.*
commemorō, 1 v.a. *relate.*
commendō, 1 v.a. *recommend, entrust.*
committō, 3 v.a. *commit, entrust, act, perpetrate.*
commodē, adv. *suitably, comfortably.*
commodum, ī, n. *advantage, profit.*
commodus, a, um, *suitable, useful.*
commoror, 1 v.d. *stay, sojourn.*
commūnis, e, *common, shared.*
cōmoedia, ae, f. *comedy.*
comparō, 1 v.a. *get together, prepare, get.*
compellō, 1 v.a. *address.*
compellō, 3 v.a. compulī, compulsum, *compel.*
comperiō, 4 v.a. comperī, compertum, *find out.*
complector, 3 v.d. complexus, *embrace, hold.*
complūrēs, a or ia, *several, many.*
compōnō, 3 v.a. *compose, arrange, make, draw up.*
condiciō, ōnis, f. *condition.*
condūcō, 3 v.a. and n. *bring together, hire, be of use.*
conferō, v. irreg. contulī, collātum, *bring together, compare, converse, impute, betake.*
conficiō, 3 v.a. confēcī, confectum, *finish, wear out, destroy, make up.*
congredior, 3 v.d. congressus, *meet, come near.*
congruō, 3 v.n. *agree, suit.*
coniciō, 3 v.a. coniēcī, coniectum, *throw together, throw.*
coniectō, 1 v.a. *guess.*
coniectūra, ae, f. *conjecture, guess.*
coniungō, 3 v.a. *bring together.*
cōnor, 1 v.d. *attempt.*
conscendō, 3 v.n. *ascend, get up.*
conscius, a, um, *conscious, feeling guilty.*
consenescō, 3 v.n. consenuī, *grow old.*
consequor, 3 v.d. *follow up, attain.*
consīderō, 1 v.a. *consider.*
consīdō, 3 v.n. consīdī, consessum, *sit together.*
consilium, iī, n. *advice, purpose, design.*
consistō, 3 v.n. *be consistent.*
constantia, ae, f. *consistency.*
constituō, 3 v.a. *appoint.*
constō, 1 v.n. *agree, cost*; impers. **constat**, *it is agreed.*
consuescō, 3 v.a. and n. consuēvī, *accustom, be accustomed.*
consuētūdō, inis, f. *custom, habit.*
consulō, 3 v.a. consuluī, consultum, *consult, deliberate, take thought.*
consultātiō, ōnis, f. *deliberation.*
contemno, 3 v.a. contempsī, contemptum, *despise.*
contemplor, 1 v.d. *look at, study.*
contemptus, ūs, m. *contempt.*
contentus, a, um, *content.*
contineō, 2 v.a. *contain.*
contingō, 3 v.a. contigī, con-

tactum, *touch, reach, happen, fall to one's lot.*
continuō, adv. *forthwith, therefore.*
continuō, 1 v.a. *continue.*
contiō, ōnis, f. *speech, address.*
contiōnātor, ōris, m. *speaker, preacher.*
contiōnor, 1 v.d. *harangue, preach.*
contrā, prep. with acc. *against*; adv. *on the other hand.*
contrahō, 3 v.a. *draw together.*
contus, ī, m. *pole, boat-hook.*
convellō, 3 v.a. convellī, convulsum, *tear in pieces, shatter.*
conveniō, 4 v.a. and n. *come together, meet, call on, agree, be agreed, suit.*
convīva, ae, m. *boon-companion, guest.*
convīvium, iī, n. *banquet, party.*
convīvō, 3 v.n. *live together.*
cōpia, ae, f. *plenty, opportunity, service.*
coquō, 3 v.a. coxī, coctum, *cook, roast.*
coquus, ī, m. *cook.*
cor, cordis, n. *heart*; locative **cordī**, *at heart.*
coriārius, iī, m. *saddler.*
corium, iī, n. *skin, hide.*
cornū, ūs, n. *horn, bugle, end, side.*
corōnō, 1 v.a. *crown, wreathe.*
corpus, oris, n. *body.*
cottīdiānus, a, um, *daily, ordinary.*
cottīdiē, adv. *every day.*
crēdō, 3 v.a. and n. crēdidī, crēditum, *entrust, trust, believe.*
crescō, 3 v.n. crēvī, *increase.*
crūdēlis, e, *cruel.*
cubiculum, ī, n. *bedchamber.*
cubō, 1 v.n. cubuī, cubitum, *lie down.*
cucullus, ī, m. *cuckoo.*
culpa, ae, f. *sin, blame.*
cultus, ūs, m. *culture, dress, style.*
cum, prep. with abl. *with.*
cum, conj. *when, since.*
cunctus, a, um, *all together.*
cuneus, ī, m. *wedge.*
cunīculus, ī, m. *rabbit.*
cupiō, 3 v.a. *desire.*
cūr, adv. *why?*
cūra, ae, f. *care.*
cūrō, 1 v.a. *care for, take care of.*
currō, 3 v.n. cucurrī, cursum, *run.*
currus, ūs, m. *chariot, carriage, coach.*
cursus, ūs, m. *running, course.*
cutis, is, f. *skin.*

dē, prep. with abl. *down from, from, concerning.*
dēbeō, 2 v.a. *owe, be bound, ought.*
decem, indecl. *ten.*
decennium, iī, n. *period of ten years.*
deceō, 2 v.a. *become, befit.*
dēcernō, 3 v.a. dēcrēvī, dēcrētum, *decide.*
dēcessus, ūs, m. *departure, ebbing.*
dēcīdō, 3 v.a. dēcīdī, dēcīsum, *settle matters, compromise.*
dēcidō, 3 v.n. dēcidī, *fall down, fall off.*
decimus, a, um, *tenth*; subst. **decimae**, f. pl. *tenth parts, tithes.*
decōrus, a, um, *becoming, proper.*
dēfendō, 3 v.a. *defend.*
dēferō, v. irreg. dētulī, dēlā-

tum, *carry down, bring down, report, tell tales.*
dēgō, 3 v.a. *spend, pass time.*
dēhiscō, 3 v.n. *yawn.*
dēiciō, 3 v.a. dēiēcī, dēiectum, *throw down, bring down.*
dein and **deinde**, adv. *then, next.*
dēlābor, 3 v.n. dēlapsus, *glide down.*
dēlectātio, ōnis, f. *delight.*
dēlectō, 1 v.a. *charm, delight.*
dēlīberō, 1 v.a. *deliberate.*
dēlicātus, a, um, *charming, luxurious, dainty.*
dēligō, 3 v.a. dēlēgī, dēlectum, *choose.*
dēmittō, 3 v.a. *send down, drop down, lower.*
dēnique, adv. *lastly.*
dens, dentis, m. *tooth.*
dēpingō, 3 v.a. *depict, represent.*
dēpōnō, 3 v.a. *lay aside.*
describō, 3 v.a. *write down, map out, describe.*
dēsīderium, iī, n. *regret, want, longing.*
dēsīdō, 3 v.n. *sit down, idle.*
dēsignō, 1 v.a. *mark out.*
dēsinō, 3 v.a. and n. dēsiī, dēsitum, *cease.*
dēsistō, 3 v.n. *leave off.*
desperātus, a, um, *desperate.*
desperō, 1 v.n. *despair.*
despiciō, 3 v.a. despexī, despectum, *look down on, despise.*
dēsum, v.n. *be wanting.*
dēterior, us, *meaner, worse.*
deus, ī, m. *god.*
dēvehō, 3 v.a. *carry down.*
dēversōrium, iī, n. *inn.*
dēvolō, 1 v.a. *fly down.*
dēvolvō, 3 v.a. *roll down.*
dēvoveō, 2 v.a. dēvōvī, dēvōtum, *devote.*
dexter, tra, trum, *on the right*; subst. **dextra**, ae, f. *right hand.*
dīcō, 3 v.a. dixī, dictum, *say, call.*
dictum, ī, n. *word, saying, maxim, joke.*
dies, ēī, m. and f. in sing., m. in pl. *day.*
difficilis, e, *difficult, awkward, surly.*
digitus, ī, m. *finger, toe.*
dignitās, tātis, f. *dignity, honour.*
dignor, 1 v.d. *think right, deign.*
dignus, a, um, *worthy.*
dīlābor, 3 v.d. dīlapsus, *disperse, break up.*
dīligenter, adv. *carefully.*
dīligentia, ae, f. *diligence, care.*
dīligō, 3 v.a. dīlexī, dīlectum, *love.*
dīmidius, a, um, *half.*
dīmittō, 3 v.a. *dismiss.*
dīrigō, 3 v.a. dīrexī, dīrectum, *direct, steer.*
dīripiō, 3 v.a. dīripuī, dīreptum, *plunder.*
disciplīna, ae, f. *study, education, discipline.*
discipulus, ī, m. *scholar, pupil.*
discō, 3 v.a. didicī, *learn.*
discrīmen, inis, n. *danger, crisis, difference.*
disiciō, 3 v.a. disiēcī, disiectum, *throw asunder, tear in pieces.*
dispendium, iī, n. *expense, loss.*
dispiciō, 3 v.a. dispexī, dispectum, *discern, consider carefully.*
displiceō, 2 v.n. *displease, dissatisfy.*
dissentiō, 4 v.n. dissensī, dissensum, *disagree, quarrel.*

distendō, 3 v.a. *stretch out.*
dītissimus, a, um, *most rich*, superl. of **dīves.**
dītō, 1 v.a. *enrich.*
diū, adv. *for a long time*; comp. **diūtius**, *longer.*
dīvellō, 3 v.a. dīvellī, dīvulsum, *tear apart.*
dīversitās, ātis, f. *difference.*
dīversus, a, um, *different.*
dīves, itis, *rich.*
dīvidō, 3 v.a. dīvīsī, dīvīsum, *divide.*
dīvīnō, 1 v.a. *guess, prophesy, divine.*
dīvus, ī, m. *divine being, saint.*
dō, 1 v.a. dedī, datum, *give, offer, send, cause.*
doceō, 2 v.a. docuī, doctum, *teach, prove.*
doctor, ōris, m. *teacher.*
doctus, a, um, *learned.*
dōlium, ī, n. *jar.*
dolor, ōris, m. *pain, grief.*
dominus, ī, m. *master, lord*; voc. **domine**, *sir.*
domus, ūs, f. *house, home*; locative, **domī**, *at home.*
dōnec, conj. *until.*
dōnum, ī, n. *gift.*
dormiō, 4 v.n. *sleep.*
dōs, dōtis, f. *dowry.*
dōtātus, a, um, *provided with dowry.*
dracō, ōnis, m. *serpent, dragon.*
dubitō, 1 v.n. *doubt, hesitate.*
dūcō, 3 v.a. duxī, ductum, *lead, guide, attract, marry, consider.*
dulcēdō, inis, f. *sweetness.*
dulcescō, 3 v.n. *grow sweet.*
dum, conj. *while, until.*
duo, ae, o, *two.*
dūrē, adv. *hardly.*
dūrus, a, um, *hard, cruel.*

ē and **ex**, prep. with abl. *out of, from, according to, after.*
ecquis, n. ecquid, pron. interr. *is there any one?*
ēdiscō, 3 v.a. *learn thoroughly.*
ēdō, 3 v.a. ēdidī, ēditum, *produce.*
edō, v. irreg. esse, ēdī, ēsum, *eat.*
effluō, 3 v.n. *flow out.*
effundō, 3 v.a. *pour out, upset.*
ego, meī, *I*; **egomet**, *I myself*; **mēcum**, *by myself.*
ēgredior, 3 v. d. egressus, *walk out.*
ēgregiē, adv. *excellently.*
ēiciō, 3 v.a. ēiēcī, ēiectum, *cast out.*
ēlegans, antis, *nice, choice.*
ēleganter, adv. *nicely, tastefully.*
elementum, ī, n. *element.*
ēligō, 3 v.a. ēlēgī, ēlectum, *pick out.*
ēluctor, 1 v.d. *struggle out.*
ēmergō, 3 v.n. ēmersī, emersum, *rise out.*
emō, 3 v.a. ēmī, emptum, *buy.*
ēn, interj. *lo! behold!*
ēnatō, 1 v.n. *swim out.*
encōmium, iī, n. *eulogy.*
enim, conj. *for.*
eō, 4 v.n. īvī or iī, itum, *go.*
eō, adv. *thither.*
eōdem, adv. *in the same direction.*
ephippium, iī, n. *horse-cloth.*
eques, itis, m. *horseman.*
equidem, adv. *for my part, indeed.*
equitō, 1 v.n. *ride.*
equus, ī, m. *horse.*
ergā, prep. with acc. *towards.*
errō, 1 v.n. *wander, err, be wrong.*
ēruditiō, ōnis, f. *learning.*
ērudītus, a, um, *learned.*

erus, ī, m. *master*.
esca, ae, f. *bait*.
ēsuriō, 4 v.a. and n. *be hungry*.
et, adv. and conj. *both*, *and*, *also*, *even*.
etiam, adv. and conj. *also*, *even*, *really*, *still*.
ēvādō, 3 v.n. *go out*, *turn out*.
ēvānesco, 3 v.n. ēvānuī, *vanish*.
ēveniō, 4 v.n. *happen*.
ex. See ē.
exanimō, 1 v.a. *terrify*, *wear out*, *kill*.
excidō, 3 v.n. excidī, *fall out*, *lose*.
excitō, 1 v.a. *stir up*, *revive*, *wake*.
exclāmō, 1 v.a. *call out*.
excubiae, ārum, f. pl. *watch*, *sentry-duty*.
excutiō, 3 v.a. excussī, excussum, *shake off*.
exemplum, ī, n. *example*, *model*.
exerceō, 2 v.a. *exercise*, *train*.
exiguus, a, um, *small*.
eximō, 3 v.a. exēmī, exemptum, *take out*.
exitium, iī, n. *destruction*.
exonerō, 1 v.a. *unload*, *empty*.
exoptō, 1 v.a. *desire earnestly*.
exōrātor, ōris, m. *successful envoy*.
exorior, 4 v.d. exortus, *rise up*.
exōrō, 1 v.a. *plead successfully*.
expedītus, a, um, *unencumbered*.
expergiscor, 3 v.d. experrectus, *be awakened*.
experientia, ae, f. *experience*.
experior, 4 v.d. expertus, *try*, *test*.
expleō, 2 v.a. explēvī, explētum, *fill up*.
explicō, 1 v.a. explicāvī or explicuī, explicitum, *unfold*, *explain*.
explōrō, 1 v.a. *examine*.
expōnō, 3 v.a. *put out*, *explain*.
exspectō, 1 v.a. *wait for*, *expect*.
extergeō, 2 v.a. extersī, extersum, *clean out*.
extorqueō, 2 v.a. extorsī, extortum, *wrest away*.
extrēmus, a, um, *last*, *utmost*; **extrēmum littus**, *edge of shore*.

fābula, ae, f. *story*, *drama*.
fābulor, 1 v.d. *tell a story*.
facessō, 3 v.a. *cause*.
faciēs, ēī, f. *face*, *appearance*.
facile, adv. *easily*.
facilis, e, *easy*, *ready*.
faciō, 3 v.a. fēcī, factum, *make*, *do*, *practise*.
faenum, ī, n. *hay*.
fallō, 3 v.a. fefellī, falsum, *deceive*, *escape notice*.
falx, falcis, f. *sickle*.
familiāris, e, *domestic*.
familiāriter, adv. *in a friendly way*.
famulus, ī, m. *servant*.
fānum, ī, n. *temple*, *church*.
fastīdiō, 4 v.a. *disdain*, *dislike*.
fastīdiōsus, a, um, *squeamish*, *dainty*.
fateor, 2 v.d. fassus, *confess*.
fatīgō, 1 v.a. *weary*.
fātum, ī, n. *fate*.
fatuus, a, um, *silly*.
faveō, 2 v.n. fāvī, fautum, *favour*.
fēlīcitās, tātis, f. *good fortune*.
fēlīciter, adv. *fortunately*; comp. **fēlīcius**.
fēlix, īcis, *lucky*, *happy*.
femur, oris, n. *thigh*.

ferē, adv. *commonly*, *nearly*, *about*.
ferīna, ae, f. *game*.
fermē, adv. *commonly*, *nearly*, *about*.
ferō, v. irreg. tulī, lātum, *bear*, *bring*, *prompt*, *report*, *say*.
ferus, a, um, *wild*, *savage*.
fessus, a, um, *weary*.
festīvus, a, um, *jovial*, *jolly*, *witty*.
fidēlis, e, *faithful*, *loyal*.
fidēs, eī, f. *faith*, *belief*, *promise*.
fīdō, 3 v.n. fīsus, *trust*.
fīlia, ae, f. *daughter*.
fīlius, iī, m. *son*.
findō, 3 v.a. fīdī, fissum, *cleave*.
fīō, v. irreg. factus, *become*, *be made*.
flāgitium, iī, n. *outrage*, *sin*.
fleō, 2 v.a. flēvī, flētum, *weep*.
fluctus, ūs, m. *wave*.
fluitō, 1 v.n. *float about*.
flūmen, inis, n. *river*.
foculus, ī, m. *stove*.
focus, ī, m. *hearth*, *fire*.
fodiō, 3 v.a. fōdī, fossum, *dig*.
follis, is, m. *bellows*.
fons, fontis, m. *fountain*.
forīs, old locative, *out of doors*, *outside*.
forma, ae, f. *shape*, *beauty*.
formōsus, a, um, *beautiful*.
fortis, e, *strong*, *brave*.
fortiter, adv. *bravely*.
fortūna, ae, f. *fortune*, *station*.
fortūnātus, a, um, *fortunate*, *blest*.
fortūnō, 1 v.a. *prosper*, *bless*.
forum, ī, n. *forum*, *market-place*.
forus, ī, m. *gangway*; pl. *deck*.
frangō, 3 v.a. frēgī, fractum, *break*.
frēnum, ī, n. *bridle*, *bit*.
frequens, entis, *frequent*, *crowded*.
frequenter, adv. *frequently*, *numerously*.
frīgidus, a, um, *cold*, *frigid*.
frons, frontis, f. *forehead*, *expression*, *front*.
frūgī, dat. of frux, lit. *for fruit*, i.e. *useful*, *honest*.
frustrā, adv. *in vain*.
fugax, ācis, *fleeing*, *fleet*, *elusive*.
fugiō, 3 v.a. fūgī, *flee*, *escape*.
fulciō, 4 v.a. fulsī, fultum, *support*.
fungor, 3 v.d. functus, *perform*.
fūnis, is, m. *rope*.
furcifer, erī, m. *yoke-bearer*, *hang-dog*, *rascal*.
furtim, adv. *by stealth*.
fustis, is, m. *club*, *cudgel*.
futūrus, a, um, *future*.

galērus, ī, m. *cap*.
gāneō, ōnis, m. *glutton*.
garriō, 4 v.a. *chatter*.
geminus, a, um, *twin*, *double*.
gemma, ae, f. *jewel*.
generōsus, a, um, *well-born*, *noble*, *magnanimous*.
gens, gentis, f. *race*, *nation*.
genū, ūs, n. *knee*.
genus, eris, n. *birth*, *family*, *kind*, *type*; **genus vītae**, *profession*.
geōgraphicus, a, um, *geographical*.
gerō, 3 v.a. gessī, gestum, *bear*, *carry on*, *wage*, *hold*, *manage*.
gestiō, 4 v.n. *desire eagerly*.
globus, ī, m. *mass*, *ball*.
glōria, ae, f. *glory*.
grandis, e, *great*, *large*, *grown-up*, *old*.

lacrimābundus, a, um, *weeping*.
laedō, 3 v.a. laesī, laesum, *hurt*.
laevus, a, um, *left*; subst. **laeva**, ae, f. *left hand*.
lāma, ae, f. *slough*.
lanius, ī, m. *butcher*.
lappa, ae, f. *burr* (a plant).
laqueus, ī, m. *snare*.
largior, 4 v.d. *bestow*.
lassitūdō, inis, f. *weariness*.
lateō, 2 v.n. *be concealed*.
laus, laudis, f. *praise*.
lavō, 1 v.a. lāvī, lautum or lōtum, *wash*; hence **lautus**, a, um, *elegant, sumptuous*.
laxō, 1 v.a. *slacken*.
lectiō, ōnis, f. *reading, lesson*.
lector, ōris, m. *reader*.
lectus, ī, m. *bed*.
lēgātiō, ōnis, f. *embassy, mission*.
lēgātus, ī, m. *envoy*.
legō, 3 v.a. lēgī, lectum, *read*.
lentus, a, um, *slow*.
leō, ōnis, m. *lion*.
lepidus, a, um, *charming, fine, witty*.
lepus, oris, m. *hare*.
levis, e, *light, slight*.
libenter, adv. *willingly*.
liber, brī, m. *book*.
līberālis, e, *liberal, generous, refined, dignified*.
līberī, ōrum, m. pl. *children*.
līberō, 1 v.a. *make free, discharge*.
libet, 2 v. impers. *it pleases*.
lībrō, 1 v.a. *balance, steady*.
licet, 2 v. impers. *it is allowed*.
ligneus, a, um, *wooden*.
lignum, ī, n. *log, wood*.
ligō, ōnis, m. *hoe, spade*.
lingua, ae, f. *tongue, language*.
littera, ae, f. *letter of alphabet*; pl. *letter, epistle, letters, literature*.
locus, ī, m. *place, position, state*.
longē, adv. *far*; comp. **longius**, *farther*.
longinquus, a, um, *distant*.
longus, a, um, *long*.
loquax, ācis, *talkative*.
loquor, 3 v.d. locūtus, *talk, speak, say*.
lōrum, ī, n. *strap*.
lūceō, 2 v.n. *be light, shine*.
lucerna, ae, f. *lamp*.
luctor, 1 v.d. *wrestle, struggle*.
lūdō, 3 v.n. lūsī, lūsum, *play*.
lūdus, ī, m. *play, game, school*.
lūgeō, 2 v.n. luxī, *mourn*.
lumbricus, ī, m. *worm*.
lūmen, inis, n. *light*.
lūna, ae, f. *moon*.
lupus, ī, m. *wolf*.
luscus, a, um, *one-eyed*.
lūsus, ūs, *play, sport*.
lutum, ī, n. *mud*.
lux, lūcis, f. *light*.

macellum, ī, n. *meat-market*.
mācerō, 1 v.a. *soak, distress, wear out*.
maciēs (no gen.), f. *leanness*.
macilentus, a, um, *lean*.
mactō, 1 v.a. *slaughter*.
magicus, a, um, *magic*.
magis, adv. *more, rather*.
magistrātus, ūs, m. *magistrate, public office*.
magnificus, a, um, *splendid*.
magnopere, adv. *greatly*.
magnus, a, um, *great*.
māior, māius, *greater*.
male, adv. *badly*.
mālō, v. irreg. māluī, *prefer*.
malum, ī, n. *evil, harm*.
malus, a, um, *bad*.
mālus, ī, m. *mast*.

maneō, 2 v.a. and n. mansī, mansum, *remain, wait for.*
mansuēfaciō, 3 v.a. *tame.*
mansuescō, 3 v.n. *grow tame.*
mantica, ae, f. *bag.*
manus, ūs, f. *hand.*
mare, is, n. *sea.*
margō, inis, m. *edge.*
māter, tris, f. *mother.*
māternus, a, um, *of a mother.*
mātūrē, adv. *in good time, early.*
maximē, adv. *exceedingly, especially, certainly.*
maximus, a, um, *very great, greatest.*
medicīna, ae, f. *medicine.*
medicus, ī, m. *physician, doctor.*
mediocris, e, *moderate, ordinary.*
mediocritās, ātis, f. *mediocrity, the mean.*
mediocriter, adv. *moderately.*
meditor, 1 v.d. *practise.*
medius, a, um, *middle*; subst. **medium**, ī, n. *middle.*
mēhercule, interj. *by Hercules, indeed.*
mel, mellis, n. *honey, sweetness.*
melior, us, *better.*
melius, adv. *better.*
meminī, v. def. *remember.*
memoria, ae, f. *memory.*
memoriter, adv. *by heart, accurately.*
mens, mentis, f. *mind.*
mensa, ae, f. *table.*
mensis, is, m. *month.*
mentiō, ōnis, f. *mention.*
mentior, 4 v.d. *tell lies.*
mercātor, ōris, m. *merchant.*
mercātus, ūs, m. *trading.*
mergus, ī, m. *diver* (kind of water-fowl).
merīdiēs (no gen.), m. *mid-day.*
meritum, ī, n. *service.*
merus, a, um, *unmixed, bare, mere.*
merx, mercis, f. *merchandise*; pl. *wares.*
mēta, ae, f. *winning-post.*
metō, 3 v.a. messuī, messum, *mow, reap.*
metus, ūs, m. *fear.*
meus, mea, meum, *my.*
micō, 1 v.n. micuī, *move quickly, shine.*
migrō, 1 v.n. *depart.*
mīles, itis, m. *soldier.*
mīlitāris, e, *military.*
mīlitāriter, adv. *soldierlike.*
mīlitia, ae, f. *military service.*
mille, pl. mīlia, *a thousand.*
minimē, adv. *least, in the least, no!*
minor, us, *smaller, less.*
minimus, a, um, *smallest, least.*
ministrō, 1 v.a. *supply.*
minus, adv. *less.*
mīror, 1 v.d. *wonder, admire.*
mīrus, a, um, *wonderful.*
miser, era, erum, *wretched.*
miseret, 2 v. impers. *it distresses, it excites pity.*
miseria, ae, f. *wretchedness.*
mītescō, 3 v.n. *become gentle.*
mītis, e, *gentle.*
mittō, 3 v.a. mīsī, missum, *send.*
moderātiō, ōnis, f. *moderation, self-control.*
moderātus, a, um, *moderate, well-regulated.*
moderor, 1 v.d. *control.*
modestē, adv. *in subdued tone.*
modestus, a, um, *sober, reserved, subdued.*
modo, adv. *only, just, just now*; conj. *provided that.*
modus, ī, m. *manner.*
molestia, ae, f. *annoyance.*

molestus, a, um, *annoying, worrying.*
mollescō, 3 v.n. *become soft.*
mōmentum, ī, n. *weight, influence.*
monachus, ī, m. *monk.*
monasterium, iī, n. *monastery.*
moneō, 2 v.a. *advise, warn.*
mons, montis, m. *mountain.*
monstrō, 1 v.a. *show.*
monstrum, ī, n. *portent, prodigy.*
mora, ae, f. *delay.*
morbus, ī, m. *disease.*
mordeō, 2 v.a. momordī, morsum, *bite.*
morior, 3 v.d. mortuus, *die.*
mors, mortis, f. *death.*
mortālis, e, *mortal.*
mōs, mōris, m. *custom, bent, caprice*; pl. *manners, habits, character.*
moveō, 2 v.a. mōvī, mōtum, *move, wag.*
mox, adv. *soon, presently, next, afterwards.*
mulier, eris, f. *woman.*
multitūdō, inis, f. *multitude.*
multus, a, um, *much*; pl. *many*; subst. **multum**, ī, n. *much*; phrases, **multa lux**, *high day*, **multa nox**, *dead of night.*
mundus, ī, m. *world, universe.*
mūnus, eris, n. *office, gift, offering.*
murmurō, 1 v.n. *murmur.*
mūrus, ī, m. *wall.*
mūs, mūris, m. and f. *mouse.*
mūtātiō, ōnis, f. *change.*
mūtō, 1 v.a. *change.*
mūtuō, adv. *by borrowing, mutually.*
mūtuus, a, um, *mutual.*

nam, conj. *for.*
nanciscor, 3 v.d. nactus, *light upon, obtain.*
narrō, 1 v.a. *tell, relate.*
nascor, 3 v.d. nātus, *be born.*
nātālis, e, *of birth.*
natātiō, ōnis, f. *swimming.*
nātiō, ōnis, f. *tribe, people.*
nātīvitās, ātis, f. *birth.*
natō, 1 v.n. *swim.*
nātus, -ūs, m. *birth*, only used in abl. sing.
nauclērus, ī, m. *sea-captain, skipper.*
naufragium, iī, n. *shipwreck.*
nauta, ae, m. *sailor, seaman.*
nauticus, a, um, *naval.*
nāvigō, 1 v.n. *sail.*
nāvis, is, f. *ship.*
nē, conj. *lest, that not, not*; **nē...quidem**, *not even.*
ne, enclitic mark of interr. *whether.*
nec and **neque**, conj. *neither, nor, not either.*
necessitās, ātis, f. *necessity.*
negō, 1 v.a. *deny, refuse.*
negōtiātiō, ōnis, f. *business.*
negōtiātor, ōris, m. *business man.*
negōtior, 1 v.d. *carry on business.*
negōtium, iī, n. *business, trouble.*
nēmō (pl. and abl. and gen. sing. borrowed from **nullus**), *no one.*
nepōs, ōtis, m. *grandson, prodigal.*
nēquāquam, adv. *by no means.*
nēquīquam, adv. *in vain.*
nesciō, 4 v.a. *be ignorant*; **nesciō quis**, *I know not who, some one.*
neu, conj. *and not, and lest.*
nī, conj. *if not, unless.*
nīdus, ī, m. *nest.*
niger, gra, grum, *black.*

pavidus, a, um, *panic-stricken, nervous.*
pavor, ōris, *dread, nervousness.*
pax, pācis, f. *peace, grace, favour.*
peccō, 1 v.a. *sin.*
pectō, 3 v.a. pexī, pexum, *comb.*
pecūnia, ae, f. *money.*
pecus, udis, f. *animal, beast, sheep.*
pedes, itis, m. *one that goes on foot.*
pēior, us, *worse.*
pellis, is, f. *skin.*
pellō, 3 v.a. pepulī, pulsum, *drive, expel.*
pendō, 3 v.a. pependī, pensum, *weigh, pay.*
penetrō, 1 v.a. *penetrate.*
penitus, adv. *far within, thoroughly.*
per, prep. with acc. *through, by means of, during*; **per sē**, *of himself.*
percipiō, 3 v.a. percēpī, perceptum, *grasp, perceive.*
percontor, 1 v.d. *question, enquire.*
perditē, adv. *desperately.*
perdō, 3 v.a. perdidī, perditum, *lose, ruin.*
peregrīnātiō, ōnis, f. *travel, pilgrimage.*
pereō, 4 v.n. periī, *be lost, perish.*
perficiō, 3 v.a. perfēcī, perfectum, *perform, finish.*
perfluō, 3 v.n. *flow through, leak.*
pergō, 3 v.n. perrexī, perrectum, *go on, proceed.*
perīclitor, 1 v.d. *run into danger.*
perīculōsus, a, um, *dangerous.*
perīculum, ī, n. *danger, trial.*
perinde, adv. *equally, in like manner.*
perītus, a, um, *skilled.*
perniciēs, ēī, f. *ruin.*
perniciōsus, a, um, *ruinous.*
perpendō, 3 v.a. *weigh carefully.*
perpetuō, adv. *continuously.*
perpetuus, a, um, *unbroken, continuous.*
persequor, 3 v.d. *follow up, pursue.*
persuādeō, 2 v.a. persuāsī, persuāsum, *convince, persuade.*
pertrahō, 3 v.a. *draw along, drag safe.*
pertundō, 3 v.a. pertudī, pertūsum, *perforate.*
perveniō, 4 v.a. *come safe.*
pēs, pedis, m. *foot.*
petō, 3 v.a. petīvī and petiī, petītum, *seek, ask.*
philomathēs (Greek word), *fond of learning.*
piē, adv. *dutifully, religiously.*
pietās, ātis, f. *devotion, piety.*
piger, gra, grum, *slow, lazy.*
piget, 2 v. impers. *it irks, it disgusts.*
pigritia, ae, f. *laziness.*
pilleus, ī, m. *cap, hat.*
pingō, 3 v.a. pinxī, pictum, *paint, draw.*
pinguis, e, *fat.*
piscis, is, m. *fish.*
piscor, 1 v.d. *fish.*
pius, a, um, *dutiful, affectionate, pious.*
placenta, ae, f. *cake.*
placeō, 2 v.n. *please, satisfy*; impers. **placet**, *it is agreed.*
placidē, adv. *calmly.*
placidus, a, um, *calm.*
plāgōsus, a, um, *fond of whipping.*

plānē, adv. *clearly, entirely, quite.*
plēbēius, a, um, *plebeian, of the common people.*
plēnus, a, um, *full.*
plērīque, plēraeque, plēraque, *most.*
plērumque, adv. *generally.*
plumbum, ī, n. *lead.*
plūrimus, a, um, *very much*; pl. *very many, most.*
plūs, plūris, n. in sing. *more*; pl. **plūrēs**, plūra, *more.*
pluvia, ae, f. *rain, shower.*
poēta, ae, m. *poet.*
polliceor, 2 v.d. *promise.*
pollicitātiō, ōnis, f. *promise.*
polymathēs (Greek word), *very learned.*
pondus, eris, n. *weight.*
pōnō, 3 v.a. posuī, positum, *place.*
porrigō, 3 v.a. porrexī, porrectum, *stretch out.*
porrō, adv. *onward, far, moreover.*
porrum, ī, n. *leek.*
portō, 1 v.a. *bear, carry.*
poscō, 3 v.a. poposcī, *beg, demand.*
possum, v. irreg. potuī, *be able, have power.*
post, prep. with acc. *after*; adv. *afterwards.*
posthāc, adv. *after this, henceforth.*
postquam, conj. *after that.*
postulō, 1 v.a. *ask, demand.*
pōtiō, ōnis, f. *draught, dose, drug.*
potissimum, adv. *especially, above all.*
pōtitō, 1 v.a. *drink frequently.*
potius, adv. *rather.*
pōtō, 1 v.a. *drink.*
prae, prep. with abl. *before, in front of, because of, compared with*; **prae sē ferō**, *display.*
praebeō, 2 v.a. *offer, show, give.*
praecēdō, 3 v.n. *go before.*
praeceps, praecipitis, *headlong, hurried, forward.*
praeceptor, ōris, m. *teacher.*
praecipiō, 3 v.a. praecēpī, praeceptum, *teach.*
praecipitō, 1 v.a. *throw down, hurry.*
praecipuus, a, um, *chief, special.*
praeclārus, a, um, *distinguished, famous.*
praecō, ōnis, m. *crier.*
praeda, ae, f. *booty.*
praedicō, 1 v.a. *proclaim, preach.*
praedīcō, 3 v.a. *prophesy.*
praediolum, ī, n. *small estate.*
praemium, ī, n. *reward, prize.*
praesāgiō, 4 v.a. *forbode, presage.*
praescrībō, 3 v.a. *prescribe, fix.*
praesens, entis, *present, ready.*
praeses, idis, m. and f. *guardian, patron.*
praesidium, iī, n. *protection, support.*
praestō, 1 v.a. praestitī, *surpass, guarantee*; impers. **praestat**, *it is better.*
praeter, prep. with acc. *besides, except.*
praētereā, adv. *besides.*
praetereō, 4 v.a. *go by, pass.*
praeteritus, a, um, *past.*
praetermittō, 3 v.a. *neglect.*
prandeō, 2 v.n. prandī and pransus sum, *dine.*
prandium, iī, n. *early dinner.*
precor, 1 v.d. *pray.*
pretiōsus, a, um, *costly.*
pretium, iī, n. *price, pay.*

prīmō, adv. *at first, first.*
prīmum, adv. *at first, first, for the first time.*
prīmus, a, um, *first*; **in prīmīs**, *in particular, chiefly, first of all*; **prīma lux**, *daybreak.*
princeps, cipis, *first, chief*; as subst. *leader, sovereign, monarch.*
prior, us, *former, previous.*
prius, adv. *before, sooner.*
priusquam, conj. *before that.*
prīvātus, a, um, *private, unofficial.*
prō, prep. with abl. *in front of, for, on behalf of, in proportion to, instead of.*
probē, adv. *rightly, well, bravo!*
probō, 1 v.a. *approve*; **probātus**, *tested, choice.*
probrum, ī, n. *disgrace, reproach.*
prōcēdō, 3 v.n. *proceed, progress.*
procul, adv. *far off.*
prōcumbō, 3 v.n. *fall prostrate.*
prōcurrō, 3 v.n. *run forward.*
prōdeō, 4 v.n. prōdiī, prōditum, *go forth.*
proelium, ī, n. *battle.*
profānus, a, um, *profane, not sacred.*
profectō, adv. *indeed, certainly.*
prōferō, v. irreg. prōtulī, prōlātum, *produce, utter.*
proficiscor, 3 v.d. profectus, *set out.*
profundus, a, um, *deep.*
prohibeō, 2 v.a. *hinder, prevent.*
prōiciō, 3 v.a. prōiēcī, prōiectum, *fling away.*
proinde, adv. *therefore, accordingly.*
prōmicō, 1 v.n. prōmicuī, *dart forward.*
prōmittō, 3 v.a. *promise.*
prōmoveō, 2 v.a. *move forward, advance.*
promptus, ūs, m. *readiness*; only in phrase **in promptū**, *in readiness.*
prōnuntiō, 1 v.a. *announce.*
prope, adv. *near, nearly*; comp. **propius**, *nearer.*
prōpellō, 3 v.a. prōpulī, prōpulsum, *drive forward.*
propemodum, adv. *near the mark.*
properē, adv. *hastily.*
properō, 1 v.a. *hasten.*
prōpōnō, 3 v.a. *put forward, offer.*
prōpositum, ī, n. *design, purpose.*
propriē, adv. *peculiarly, especially.*
propterea, adv. *therefore.*
prōra, ae, f. *prow.*
prorsus, adv. *entirely, absolutely.*
prospectus, ūs, m. *look-out, view.*
prospiciō, 3 v.a. prospexī, prospectum, *look out, see before one, arrange.*
prōtinus, adv. *forthwith.*
prōtrūdō, 3 v.a. *thrust forward.*
prōvehō, 3 v.a. *carry forward, advance.*
prōverbium, iī, n. *proverb.*
prūdens, entis, *wise, prudent.*
prūdenter, adv. *wisely, sensibly.*
prūdentia, ae, f. *wisdom, prudence.*
pūblicus, a, um, *of the state, public.*
pudet, 2 v. impers. *it shames.*
puella, ae, f. *girl.*

puer, erī, m. *boy, babe.*
pugil, ilis, m. *boxer.*
pugnō, 1 v.n. *fight.*
pulcher, chra, chrum, *beautiful, fine.*
pulchrē, adv. *beautifully, splendidly.*
pullātus, a, um, *clad in black.*
pullus, a, um, *dusky, black.*
pūmex, icis, m. *pumice-stone.*
punctum, ī, n. *point.*
puppis, is, f. *stern.*
purgō, 1 v.a. *clean.*
putō, 1 v.a. and n. *think.*

quā, adv. *where.*
quadrāgintā, indecl. *forty.*
quadrīgae, ārum, f. pl. *four-in-hand.*
quaerō, 3 v.a. quaesīvī, quaesītum, *seek, enquire, ask for.*
quaesō, 3 v. def. *beg, pray.*
quaestus, ūs, m. *profit, business.*
quam, adv. *how, as, than.*
quamquam, conj. *although, and yet.*
quamvīs, conj. *although.*
quandō, interr. adv. *when?* conj. *when, since*; **sī quandō**, *if ever.*
quantus, a, um, *how great? as great as.*
quantumvīs, adv. *however much.*
quārē, adv. *wherefore.*
quartus, a, um, *fourth.*
quasi, adv. *as if.*
quattuor, indecl. *four.*
quattuordecim, indecl. *fourteen.*
que, enclitic conj. *both, and.*
quemadmodum, adv. *how? just as.*
queō, v. irreg. quīvī, *be able.*
quercus, ūs, f. *oak.*
quī, quae, quod, *who.*
quia, conj. *because.*
quīcumque, quaecumque, quodcumque, *whoever.*
quid, adv. interr. *why?*
quīdam, quaedam, quoddam, *a certain one, somebody.*
quidem, adv. *indeed, at least, yes!*
quidnī, adv. interr. *why not?*
quiescō, 3 v.n. quiēvī, quiētum, *rest.*
quīnam, quaenam, quidnam, *who pray?*
quinquāgintā, indecl. *fifty.*
quintus, a, um, *fifth.*
quippe, conj. *by all means, indeed, for*; **quippe quī** (with subj.), *inasmuch as he....*
quis or **quī**, qua or quae, quid or quod, pron. interr. *who?*
quispiam, quaepiam, quodpiam, *any one.*
quisquam, n. quidquam, *any one.*
quisque, quaeque, quidque, *each.*
quisquis, n. quidquid, *whoever.*
quīvīs, quaevīs, quidvīs, *any you please.*
quō, adv. *whither*; conj. *in order that.*
quod, conj. *because*; **quod sī**, *but if.*
quōminus, conj. *that...not.*
quōmodo, adv. *how?*
quōnam, adv. *whither pray?*
quoniam, conj. *since.*
quoque, conj. *also, too.*
quot, indecl. *how many? as many as.*
quotiens, adv. *how often? as often as.*

rāna, ae, f. *frog.*
rapiō, 3 v.a. rapuī, raptum, *seize, hurry away, plunder.*

rārō, adv. *seldom.*
ratiō, ōnis, f. *account, method, way, plan, reason.*
recipiō, 3 v.a. recēpī, receptum, *receive, betake.*
recitō, 1 v.a. *read aloud, repeat aloud.*
reconciliō, 1 v.a. *reconcile.*
reconditus, a, um, *hidden, abstruse.*
recreō, 1 v.a. *restore, recruit.*
rectē, adv. *rightly.*
rectus, a, um, *straight, upright, right.*
recurrō, 3 v.n. recurrī, recursum, *run back, return.*
recūsō, 1 v.a. *refuse.*
reddō, 3 v.a. reddidī, redditum, *give back, give up, render, repeat.*
redeō, 4 v.n. rediī, reditum, *return.*
reditus, ūs, m. *return, revenue.*
referō, v. irreg. rettulī, relātum, *bring back, repeat, relate.*
rēfert, v. impers. *it is important.*
refrīgerō, 1 v.a. *make cool.*
regiō, ōnis, f. *region, country.*
regnum, ī, n. *kingdom, monarchy, rule.*
religiō, ōnis, f. *scruple, devoutness, religion.*
religiōsus, a, um, *scrupulous, religious.*
relinquō, 3 v.a. relīquī, relictum, *leave, leave behind.*
reliquus, a, um, *left, remaining.*
remedium, iī, n. *remedy.*
rēmigō, 1 v.n. *row.*
remoror, 1 v.d. *hinder, delay.*
rēmus, ī, m. *oar.*
renuntiō, 1 v.a. *report, renounce.*
repellō, 3 v.a. reppulī, repulsum, *repulse.*
reperiō, 4 v.a. repperī, repertum, *find, discover.*
repetō, 3 v.a. *seek again, resume, go over again.*
reprehendō, 3 v.a. *seize, check, reprove.*
repūbescō, 3 v.n. *grow young again.*
requiēs, ētis, f. *rest.*
rēs, reī, f. *thing, matter, business, property, advantage, reality.*
resīdō, 3 v.n. resēdī, *sit down, settle down.*
resistō, 3 v.n. restitī, *stop, resist.*
respondeō, 2 v.a. respondī, responsum, *answer.*
restituō, 3 v.a. *restore.*
restō, 1 v.n. *remain.*
rēte, is, n. *net.*
revellō, 3 v.a. revellī, revulsum, *pluck off, tear away.*
revertō, 3 v.a. revertī, reversum, *turn back*; pass. **revertor**, *return.*
revīsō, 3 v.a. *see again, revisit.*
revocō, 1 v.a. *call back.*
rex, rēgis, m. *king.*
rīdeō, 2 v.n. rīsī, rīsum, *laugh.*
rīdiculus, a, um, *laughable.*
rigeō, 2 v.n. *be stiff.*
rīma, ae, f. *crack, chink.*
rīpa, ae, f. *bank.*
rōbīgō, inis, f. *rust, mildew, mould.*
rōbustus, a, um, *strong, lusty.*
rogō, 1 v.a. *ask.*
rudens, entis, m. *rope.*
rūgōsus, a, um, *wrinkled.*
rumpō, 3 v.a. rūpī, ruptum, *break, burst.*
rursus, adv. *again.*
rusticātiō, ōnis, f. *country life.*

rusticus, a, um, *rustic*, *rural*.

sacer, cra, crum, *sacred*, *holy*.
sacerdōs, ōtis, m. *priest*.
sacerdōtium, iī, n. *priesthood*.
sacrilegium, iī, n. *sacrilege*.
saeculum, ī, n. *age*, *century*.
saepe, adv. *often*.
saepenumerō, adv. *oftentimes*.
saevitia, ae, f. *barbarity*, *cruelty*.
saevus, a, um, *barbarous*, *cruel*.
saliō, 4 v.n. saluī, saltum, *jump*.
salsus, a, um, *salt*.
saltem, adv. *at least*.
saltus, ūs, *jumping*, *jump*.
salūs, ūtis, f. *health*, *safety*.
salūtāris, e, *wholesome*, *beneficial*.
salūtō, 1 v.a. *greet*, *salute*, *take leave of*.
salveō, 2 v.n. *be well*, *be in good health*; imper. **salvē**, *hail!*
sanctimōnia, ae, f. *holiness*.
sanctus, a, um, *sacred*, *holy*.
sānē, adv. *certainly*, *indeed*, *yes*.
sānus, a, um, *sound*, *healthy*.
sapiens, entis, *wise*.
sapientia, ae, f. *wisdom*.
sapiō, 3 v.n. *have taste*, *be wise*.
sarcina, ae, f. *bundle*, *baggage*.
sarciō, 4 v.a. sarsī, sartum, *patch*, *mend*, *make good*.
sartor, ōris, m. *mender*.
satietās, ātis, f. *satiety*, *disgust*, *weariness*.
satis and **sat**, indecl. n. subst. and adv. *enough*, *sufficient*, *sufficiently*, *quite*.
satur, ura, urum, *full*, *sated*.
saxum, ī, n. *rock*, *stone*.
scaena, ae, f. *scene*.
scapha, ae, f. *boat*.
scelerātus, a, um, *wicked*, *infamous*.
scelestus, a, um, *wicked*, *infamous*.
scelus, eris, n. *crime*, *sin*.
scīlicet, adv. *of course*, *forsooth*, *namely*.
sciō, 4 v.a. *know*.
scopulus, ī, m. *rock*.
scrībō, 3 v.a. scripsī, scriptum, *write*.
scrīnium, iī, n. *case*, *chest*.
sē and **sēsē**, suī, reflexive pron. *himself*, *themselves*.
sector, 1 v.d. *chase*, *hunt*.
secundus, a, um, *second*.
sēcūrus, a, um, *free from care*, *untroubled*.
secus, adv. *otherwise*.
sed, conj. *but*.
sedeō, 2 v.n. sēdī, sessum, *sit*.
sēdulō, adv. *carefully*, *zealously*.
segnis, e, *slow*, *lazy*.
segniter, adv. *slowly*, *lazily*.
sēlectus, a, um, *selected*, *choice*.
sella, ae, f. *seat*, *chair*.
semel, adv. *once*, *once for all*.
semper, adv. *always*.
senectūs, tūtis, f. *old age*.
senescō, 3 v.n. senuī, *grow old*.
senex, senis, *old*; subst. *old man*.
seniculus, ī, m. *little old man*, *dear old gentleman*.
senium, iī, n. *old age*, *decline*.
sensus, ūs, m. *feeling*, *habit of mind*, *sense*.
sententia, ae, f. *opinion*, *thought*, *wish*.
sentiō, 4 v.a. sensī, sensum, *feel*, *see*.
septem, indecl. *seven*.
septuāgintā, indecl. *seventy*.
sequor, 3 v.d. secūtus, *follow*.

serēnus, a, um, *clear, calm.*
sēricus, a, um, *of silk.*
seriēs (no gen.), f. *row, series.*
sēriō, adv. *seriously.*
sermō, ōnis, m. *conversation, discourse.*
servō, 1 v.a. *save, preserve.*
sevērus, a, um, *strict, austere.*
sex, indecl. *six.*
sexāgintā, indecl. *sixty.*
sī, conj. *if*; **sī quidem**, *since.*
sīc, adv. *so, thus.*
siccitās, ātis, f. *dryness.*
siccus, a, um, *dry*; subst. **siccum**, ī, n. *dry ground.*
sīcine, interr. adv. *in this way?*
silex, icis, m. *flint, stone.*
silva, ae, f. *wood, forest.*
similis, e, *like.*
simplex, icis, *simple.*
simul, adv. *at the same time, together*; **simul ac**, *as soon as.*
simulō, 1 v.a. *pretend.*
sine, prep. with abl. *without.*
singulī, ae, a, pl. *individuals, one each, single.*
sinō, 3 v.a. sīvī, situm, *allow.*
sinus, ūs, m. *bosom.*
sitiens, entis, *thirsting.*
situs, ūs, m. *rust, mould.*
situs, a, um (pf. part. of **sinō**), *placed*; **situm est**, *it depends.*
sōbrius, a, um, *sober, temperate.*
socius, iī, m. *comrade, mate.*
sodālicium, iī, n. *companionship.*
sodālis, is, m. *comrade, crony.*
sōl, sōlis, m. *sun.*
sōlācium, iī, n. *comfort, consolation.*
solea, ae, f. *sole, shoe.*
soleō, 2 v.n. solitus, *be wont, be accustomed.*
sōlitārius, a, um, *solitary, isolated.*
sōlitūdō, inis, f. *solitude.*
sollicitus, a, um, *troubled, worried.*
solstitium, iī, n. *solstice.*
solum, ī, n. *soil, ground.*
sōlus, a, um, *alone, lonely.*
solvō, 3 v.a. solvī, solūtum, *loosen, break up, release, melt.*
somniātor, ōris, m. *dreamer.*
somnium, iī, n. *dream.*
somnus, ī, m. *sleep.*
sōpiō, 4 v.a. *lull, make unconscious.*
sors, sortis, f. *lot, share, capital.*
spatium, iī, n. *space, room.*
specimen, inis, n. *example.*
spectātor, ōris, m. *spectator.*
spēlunca, ae, f. *cave.*
spērō, 1 v.a. and n. *hope, expect.*
spēs, eī, f. *hope.*
sphaera, ae, f. *globe, ball.*
splendidē, adv. *magnificently.*
splendor, ōris, m. *honour, dignity.*
spolia, ōrum, n. pl. *spoils, booty.*
spoliō, 1 v.a. *plunder, rob.*
spondeō, 2 v.a. spopondī, sponsum, *promise, give security.*
sponsor, ōris, m. *surety.*
stadium, iī, n. *race-course.*
statim, adv. *straightway, immediately.*
status, ūs, m. *position, posture, condition.*
stertō, 3 v.n. *snore.*
stipulor, 1 v.d. *bargain, engage.*
stō, 1 v.n. stetī, statum, *stand.*
stomachus, ī, *temper, displeasure.*
strēnuē, adv. *vigorously.*
strēnuus, a, um, *active, vigorous.*

strepitus, ūs, m. *clatter, din.*
studeō, 2 v.a. *pursue, desire, study.*
studium, iī, n. *eagerness, study, pursuit.*
stultus, a, um, *foolish.*
suādeō, 2 v.a. suāsī, suāsum, *urge, persuade.*
suāvis, e, *sweet, pleasant.*
suāviter, adv. *pleasantly*; comp. **suavius.**
sub, prep. with acc. *under, about, just before, just after*; with abl. *under.*
subdūcō, 3 v.a. *withdraw.*
sūber, eris, n. *cork.*
subitō, adv. *suddenly.*
subitus, a, um, *sudden.*
sublevō, 1 v.a. *support, lighten.*
sublustris, e, *dull, overcast.*
submergō, 3 v.a. submersī, submersum, *submerge.*
succēdō, 3 v.n. *come next, succeed, prosper*; impers. **succēdit**, *it prospers.*
sūdō, 1 v.n. *sweat, toil.*
sūdor, ōris, m. *sweat, toil.*
sufficiō, 3 v.n. suffēcī, suffectum, *suffice, satisfy, be equal to.*
suggestus, ūs, m. *platform, pulpit.*
suillus, a, um, *of swine, of pork.*
sum, v.n. fuī, *be, exist.*
summa, ae, f. *chief thing, sum, amount.*
summus, a, um, *highest*; **summus mālus**, *top of mast.*
sūmō, 3 v.a. sumpsī, sumptum, *take.*
supellex, supellectilis, f. *furniture.*
superī, ōrum, m. pl. *gods above.*
superstitiō, ōnis, f. *superstition.*
supersum, v.n. *be left, remain.*
suppeditō, 1 v.a. *supply.*
surdus, a, um, *deaf.*
surgō, 3 v.n. surrexī, surrectum, *rise, get up.*
suspendium, iī, n. *hanging.*
suspendō, 3 v.a. *hang.*
suspicor, 1 v.d. *suspect, surmise.*
suus, a, um, *his own.*

tabella, ae, f. *tablet, little plank.*
tabula, ae, f. *plank, chart, map*; pl. *deck.*
taceō, 2 v.n. *be silent.*
tacitē, adv. *silently.*
taedium, iī, n. *weariness, disgust.*
tālis, e, *such, of such kind.*
tam, adv. *so, so much.*
tamen, adv. *yet, however.*
tandem, adv. *at length*; in questions, *pray, I beg.*
tangō, 3 v.a. tetigī, tactum, *touch, affect.*
tantulus, a, um, *so little*; subst. **tantulum**, ī, n. *so little.*
tantum, adv. *so much, only.*
tantus, a, um, *so great*; subst. **tantum**, ī, n. *so much.*
temperō, v.a. and n. *abstain, mix, temper.*
tempestās, ātis, f. *storm.*
templum, ī, n. *temple, church.*
temptō, 1 v.a. *try, attempt.*
tempus, oris, n. *time, crisis.*
tenax, ācis, *holding fast, retentive.*
teneō, 2 v.a. *hold, grasp, understand.*
tentōrium, iī, n. *tent.*
tenuis, e, *thin, slender, slight, poor.*
tepefaciō, 3 v.a. *make warm.*
tepor, ōris, m. *warmth.*
ter, adv. *thrice.*

tergum, ī, n. *back.*
terra, ae, f. *earth, land*; pl. *world.*
terrestris, e, *of the earth, on land.*
tertius, a, um, *third.*
testimōnium, iī, n. *evidence.*
testor, 1 v.d. *bear witness.*
testūdō, inis, f. *tortoise, lyre.*
theologia, ae, f. *theology.*
thōrax, ācis, m. *doublet.*
tībia, ae, f. *shin, leg, flute.*
timeō, 2 v.a. *fear.*
titulus, ī, m. *inscription, title-page, advertisement.*
toga, ae, f. *gown, cloak.*
tollō, 3 v.a. sustulī, sublātum, *raise, take away, destroy.*
tonitrus, ūs, m. *thunder*; pl. **tonitrūs**, m. or **tonitrua**, n.
torqueō, 2 v.a. torsī, tortum, *twist, torture.*
torvus, a, um, *stern, grim.*
tot, indecl. *so many.*
totidem, indecl. *just as many.*
tōtus, a, um, *whole, entire.*
trādō, 3 v.a. trādidī, trāditum, *hand over, surrender, entrust.*
trahō, 3 v.a. traxī, tractum, *drag, draw, attract.*
tranquillē, adv. *calmly.*
tranquillitās, ātis, f. *calm, tranquillity.*
transcurrō, 3 v.a. *run across.*
transigō, 3 v.a. transēgī, transactum, *settle, agree.*
trēs, tria, *three.*
trīduum, ī, n. *three days.*
trīgintā, indecl. *thirty.*
tristis, e, *mournful, gloomy, glum.*
tū, tuī, *you, thou*; plur. vōs, vestrum or vestrī, *you, ye*; **tūmet**, *you yourself.*
tuba, ae, f. *trumpet.*
tūberculum, ī, n. *small lump, corn.*
tueor, 2 v.d. *gaze at, protect, preserve.*
tum and **tunc**, adv. *then, at that time.*
tumultus, ūs, m. *tumult, commotion.*
turris, is, f. *tower.*
tūtō, adv. *in safety.*
tūtus, a, um, *safe.*
tuus, a, um, *your, thine.*
tyrannus, ī, m. *tyrant, despot.*

ubi, adv. *where, when.*
ubīque, adv. *anywhere, everywhere.*
ullus, a, um, *any.*
ultimus, a, um, *last, extreme.*
ultrā, prep. with acc. *beyond.*
umbrāculum, ī, n. *shade.*
umerus, ī, m. *shoulder.*
unā, adv. *together.*
unda, ae, f. *wave.*
unde, adv. *whence, from which.*
undecim, indecl. *eleven.*
undique, adv. *on all sides.*
ungō, 3 v.a. unxī, unctum, *anoint, oil.*
ūnicus, a, um, *only, single, unique.*
unquam, adv. *ever.*
ūnus, a, um, *one, alone.*
urbānus, a, um, *of the city*; subst. **urbānus**, ī, m. *townsman.*
urbs, urbis, f. *city.*
ursus, ī, m. *bear.*
urtīcētum, i, n. *bed of nettles.*
usque, adv. *right on, all the way to.*
ūsūra, ae, f. *interest.*
ūsus, ūs, m. *use, advantage, experience.*
ut, conj. *in order that, so that, when, as, how.*
uter, tra, trum, *which of two.*
uterque, utraque, utrumque, *each of two, either, both.*

ūtilis, e, *useful*.
ūtilitās, ātis, *usefulness*.
utinam, interj. *would that!*
ūtor, 3 v.d. ūsus, *use, enjoy*.
utrimque, adv. *on both sides*.
utrō, adv. *in which of two directions*.
utrum, adv. *whether*.
ūvidus, a, um, *wet, damp*.
uxor, ōris, f. *wife*.

vacillātiō, ōnis, f. *reeling, swaying, lurching*.
vacillō, 1 v.n. *sway, waver, shift, be loose*.
vacō, 1 v.n. *be without, be free, have leisure*; impers. **vacat**, *there is leisure*.
vadum, ī, n. *shallow-place, bottom*.
vae, interj. *alas! woe!*
vagor, 1 v.d. *wander*.
vāh, interj. *ah! oh! good!*
valeō, 2 v.n. *be strong, be able, succeed, fare well*.
valētūdō, inis, f. *health*.
vāpulō, 1 v.n. *be whipped*.
varietās, ātis, f. *difference*.
varius, a, um, *various, changeable*.
vās, vāsis, n. *vessel, package*; pl. **vāsa**, ōrum.
vector, ōris, m. *passenger*.
vehementer, adv. *violently, vigorously, extremely*.
vel, conj. and adv. *either, or, even*.
vēlum, ī, n. *sail, canvas*.
velut, adv. *even as, just as*.
vēna, ae, f. *vein*.
vēnābulum, ī, n. *hunting-spear*.
vēnālis, e, *for sale*.
vēnātiō, ōnis, f. *hunting, venison*.
vendō, 3 v.a. vendidī, venditum, *sell*.
venia, ae, f. *pardon, leave, permission*.
veniō, 4 v.n. vēnī, ventum, *come*.
vēnor, 1 v.d. *hunt*.
venter, tris, m. *belly, appetite*.
ventus, ī, *wind*.
verbera, erum, n. pl. *stripes, flogging* (sing. abl. only, **verbere**).
verbum, ī, n. *word, phrase*; **verba dō**, *give mere words*, i.e. *cheat*.
vērē, adv. *truly*.
verēcundia, ae, f. *modesty*.
verēcundus, a, um, *modest*.
vereor, 2 v.d. *respect, fear*.
vērīsimilis, e, *like the truth, probable*.
vēritās, ātis, f. *truth, reality*.
vērō, adv. *in truth, indeed, but*.
verrō, 3 v.a. *brush*.
verrūca, ae, f. *wart*.
versō, 1 v.a. *turn over, think over*; dep. **versor**, *move, be engaged, live*.
vertō, 3 v.a. vertī, versum, *turn, change*.
vērum, adv. *true, certainly, yes, but*.
vērus, a, um, *true, genuine, proper*; subst. **vērum**, ī, n. *truth*.
vescor, 3 v.d. *feed, eat*.
vester, tra, trum, *your*.
vestiārius, ī, m. *tailor*.
vestīmentum, ī, n. *garment*.
vestis, is, f. *clothing*.
veterānus, ī, m. *old soldier*.
vetulus, a, um, *little old, dear old*.
vetus, eris, *ancient, old, aged*.
via, ae, f. *way, road*.
viāticum, ī, n. *provision for journey, journey-money*.

vicem (no nom.), f. *change*; **vice**, abl. *instead of*.
victor, ōris, m. *conqueror*.
victōria, ae, f. *victory*.
victus, ūs, m. *mode of life*.
vidēlicet, adv. *of course, namely*.
videō, 2 v.a. vīdī, vīsum, *see*; pass. *seem*; impers. **vidētur**, *it seems good*.
vigeō, 2 v.n. *be fresh, thrive*.
vigilans, antis, *watchful, wakeful*.
vīgintī, indecl. *twenty*.
vigor, ōris, m. *vigour, liveliness*.
vīlis, e, *cheap, paltry*.
vincō, 3 v.a. vīcī, victum, *conquer, beat*.
vindicō, 1 v.a. *claim, free*.
violentus, a, um, *violent, headstrong*.
vir, virī, *man, husband*.
virgō, inis, f. *virgin*.
vīs, acc. vim, abl. vī, f. *strength, force*; pl. **vīrēs**, ium, *strength*.
vīta, ae, f. *life*.
vitreus, a, um, *of glass*.
vīvidus, a, um, *lively, fresh*.
vīvō, 3 v.n. vixī, victum, *live, enjoy life*.
vīvus, a, um, *living, alive*.
vix, adv. *hardly, scarcely*.
vixdum, adv. *scarcely yet*.
vōciferor, 1 v.d. *cry out*.
vocō, 1 v.a. *call, summon, invite*.
volitō, 1 v.n. *flit about*.
volō, 1 v.n. *fly*.
volō, v. irreg. voluī, *wish*.
volūbilis, e, *voluble, restless*.
voluptās, ātis, f. *pleasure*.
volvō, 3 v.a. volvī, volūtum, *roll*.
vōtum, ī, n. *vow, prayer*.
vox, vōcis, f. *voice, word, saying*.
vulgāris, e, *common, ordinary*.
vulpēs, is, f. *fox*.
vultus, ūs, m. *countenance, look, expression*.

zōna, ae, f. *girdle, purse*.

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